S1220-1

BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
CONNECTICUT JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

JULY 1, 1980 – JUNE 30, 1982

QUI
TRANSTULIT
SUSTINET

JOHN A. SPEZIALE
CHIEF JUSTICE

Printed By
THE COMMISSION ON OFFICIAL LEGAL PUBLICATIONS

Cover: The Supreme Court by John Long
Courtesy of *The Hartford Courant*

Biennial Report graphics by Barbara Prentiss, Willimantic, Connecticut

Hon. John A. Speziale
Chief Justice, Supreme Court

Hon. Maurice J. Sponzo
Judge, Superior Court
Chief Court Administrator

Hon. Walter M. Pickett, Jr.
Judge, Superior Court
Deputy Chief Court Administrator

Hon. Robert J. Testo, Chief Administrative Judge - Criminal Division

Hon. Angelo G. Santaniello, Chief Administrative Judge - Civil Division

Hon. Francis X. Hennessy, Chief Administrative Judge - Family Division

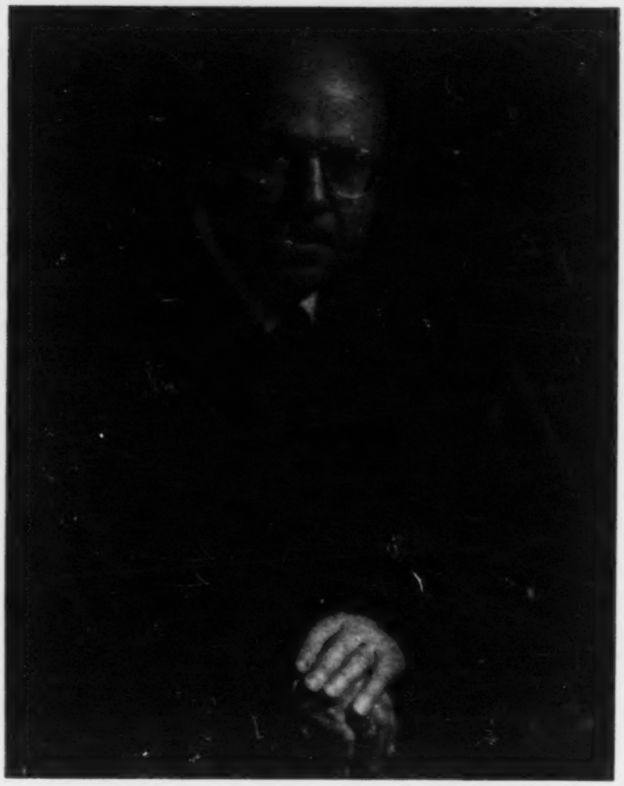
Joseph J. Keefe
Executive Secretary

Donald H. Dowling
Reporter of Judicial Decisions

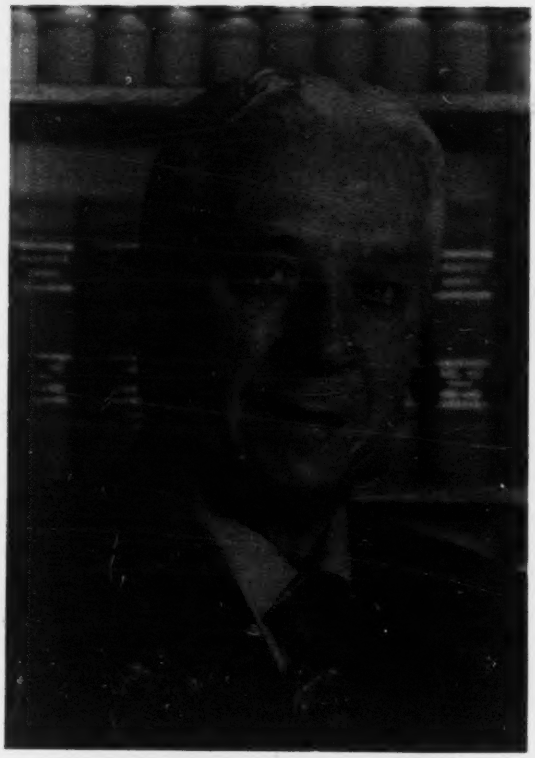
Terry S. Capshaw
Director
Office of Adult Probation

James O. Cavanaugh
Executive Director
Administrative Services

Anthony J. Salius
Director
Family Division



Hon. John A. Speziale
Chief Justice



Hon. Maurice J. Sponzo
Chief Court Administrator

PREFACE

The history of government is a chronicle of society's attempts to deal with the critical issues facing civilization. This task has been especially difficult in the legal arena of a democracy, where the protected rights of an individual must be balanced against the necessity to maintain an orderly society.

This report details the operations of the Judicial Department of the State of Connecticut for the period beginning July 1, 1980 and ending June 30, 1982. To quote Dickens, "It was the best of times, it was the worst of times," as the tremendous accomplishments which were built upon the promise of the past were clouded by the considerable strains which portend the difficult challenges of the future.

No report of this nature can adhere rigidly to time restraints. The forces and issues which were confronted did not materialize instantaneously on the first day of the period, only to disappear at the final moment of the last. Nor are the achievements noted herein the results of efforts expended solely during this 24-month period. Some have been in the implementation stage since court merger in 1978. Others are accomplishments, now coming to light, that were envisioned more than two decades ago when the state-maintained circuit court was established in place of local courts.

The first biennium of the 1980's witnessed a continuation of the progress of the unified court system. It was a period in which the Judicial Department in Connecticut became more productive, innovative, and forward-looking. It cannot be overlooked, however, that the 1980–82 biennium was also a period of tremendous pressure on available judicial resources. Whereas energy and the environment, economics and employment, taxation and fiscal policy, and many other areas of governmental concern have each shared the spotlight in the recent past and – to a great degree – still influence our policies and priorities, there can be little doubt that the 1980's will be a period in which the criminal justice system, not only in our state but throughout our nation, will continue to be a major area of public concern.

Connecticut stands ready to face that challenge. During the last four years our judicial system has experienced one of the most fundamental restructuring and modernization efforts of any state in the nation. Through flexibility and innovation court unification has been nurtured and encouraged, and, in the final analysis, it has been successful.

It is alarming to consider what would have been the consequences of a 36 percent increase in the filings of major criminal cases during the 1980–81 court year if Connecticut had not initiated the one-tier trial court system, together with its centralized administration, on July 1, 1978. Greater flexibility in not only the use of available judges but in the utilization of existing courthouses, was made possible by Connecticut's court structure. This allowed the state to meet and resolve a crisis situation. Continual growth in the number of cases, which has required the reassignment of judges from the civil and family divisions to criminal, provides a strong signal, however, that more resources must be committed in the very near future.

It cannot be ignored that Connecticut's judicial system enters the final two decades of the twentieth century faced with a paradox. There is criticism by some that the judicial process is too slow, too inefficient, and too insensitive to meet the needs of the public. This perception of the courts is that they, like that of other branches of government, constitute an overbearing and cumbersome bureaucracy unable to meet the demands of the people of our state. Given that perception, it could be assumed that society therefore is turning away from the courts out of frustration. But quite the opposite is the case because people are turning to the courts as never before to solve their problems, settle their disputes, and protect their freedoms. More than 600,000 cases are filed in Connecticut's courts each year, and the number is steadily rising. This total is equal to one case for every man, woman, and child in the towns of Hartford, Bridgeport, New Haven, Stamford, and Waterbury.

The burden of this litigation does not fall solely on judges and attorneys. The entire spectrum of court-related personnel, from probation and family officers to secretaries and legal research staff, is facing the pressures of increased workloads.

It is in this arena that the Connecticut judicial system strove to meet its responsibilities during the biennium. The Supreme Court, despite recording more dispositions than ever, faced unprecedented burdens caused by a pending caseload which surpassed the 900 mark. A hiring freeze in effect throughout state government during the second half of the 1981-82 court year exacerbated already-existing problems created by staffing shortages throughout Superior Court locations. A federal lawsuit threatened to open the jails for the release of many lawbreakers who had not come to trial because of the case backlog. Federal funding was lost in many programs.

Despite these problems, a record of accomplishment, for which the judicial system is truly proud, was achieved during the biennium. The felony explosion was met with bold, concrete, and constructive measures. The department was able to turn to the urgent task of upgrading and improving the delivery of administrative services. Computerization was expanded and the courts benefited from major improvements in modern technology. The Bail Commission was restructured and strengthened to improve pre-trial release procedures. The public was able to enter the courtroom through television, radio, and print photography. The federal Title IV-D program was strengthened to recoup support payments and return millions of dollars to the state. The General Assembly approved, and the Governor signed into law, two separate bills increasing the number of judges of the Superior Court. The successful Housing Sessions were expanded. The department's facilities program improved the quality of sorely-needed judicial facilities throughout the state, from new court buildings in Norwich and Danbury to the renovated Juvenile Detention Center in New Haven.

These achievements are an undeniable part of the history of the department as 1983 begins. But there are many problems which yet must be addressed. The pay increases, approved by the legislature in 1979 to become effective in 1980, do not establish fair and equitable compensation for judges as we look at the year 1983 and beyond. Connecticut, with one of the highest per capita incomes in the United States, cannot expect to continue to attract the most competent and qualified attorneys to serve as judges unless fair and adequate compensation is provided. Nor can the department expect to attract the most qualified and competent individuals to serve as division leaders and top management personnel if their compensation levels are restricted because of the low compensation of judges.

The question of an adequate number of trial judges has not been resolved. The number of trial judges increased 10 percent during the biennium from 113 to 125. Given the major problems facing the Governor and the General Assembly, the department recognizes the commitment which these increases reflected. However, Connecticut's trial bench has yet to be expanded to meet the needs of the caseload increases experienced during the 1970's. The sharp rise during 1980-82 demand even more attention and resources.

This report demonstrates that the problems and challenges of the future can be met. The overwhelming approval by the voters in November of a constitutional amendment authorizing the creation of an intermediate appellate court presents the opportunity to alleviate the Supreme Court of a part of its heavy caseload. This vote is also a mandate to improve even further our appellate operations in Connecticut. The Judicial Department is committed to working constructively with the legislature to assist in expediting the establisment of this important court.

The dedication and commitment of the hardworking judges and staff of the Judicial Department have made the achievements recorded herein possible. The cooperation received from the executive and legislative branches during the biennium was indispensable. The contributions made by many of the people of our state, as volunteers or in the official capacity as jurors, cannot be overestimated. The assistance of the bar, which is crucial to the operations of our judicial system, was again extensive.

The Judicial Department is committed to further improvements as the 1980s progress. The people of our state have come to expect a judiciary that is not only fair, but also efficient, innovative, and productive. The record of the 1980-82 biennium contains encouraging signs that those expectations are being realized, and will continue to be realized far into the future.

John A. Speziale
Chief Justice
Hartford, Connecticut

January 5, 1983

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

PREFACE

COURT ORGANIZATION
Structure of the Courts 1

COURT ADMINISTRATION
Office of the Chief Court Administrator 5

APPELLATE COURT ACTIVITY
Supreme Court 11
Appellate Session of the Superior Court 14

TRIAL COURT ACTIVITY
Criminal Division 15
Civil Caseflow 19
Family Caseflow 24
Housing Session 27

TRIAL COURT SERVICES
Adult Probation 29
Bail Commission 32
Court Clerks 35
Family Division 38
Grievance Committee 42
Interpreters 43
Jury Administration 43
Legal Research 45
Rules of Practice and Procedure 46
Reporters and Monitors 48
Seized Property 49

SUPPORT SERVICES
Administrative Services 51
Commission on Official Legal Publications 59
Communications 60
Judicial Education 64
Facilities 66
Records Center 69
Security and Safety 70

PROBATE COURT
Probate Court 71

LEGISLATION
Legislation 73

APPENDIX A: Judicial Directory A1
APPENDIX B: Superior Court Statistics B1
APPENDIX C: Probate Court Statistics C1

COURT ORGANIZATION

STRUCTURE OF THE COURTS

The Connecticut Judicial Department includes the Supreme Court, the Superior Court, and the Courts of Probate. All courts, with the exception of the Probate Courts, are state financed.

Supreme Court

The Supreme Court is the state's highest court. It is composed of the Chief Justice, who is head of the Judicial Department, and five associate justices. All are also judges of the Superior Court. The Supreme Court is a constitutional, state-maintained court whose members are appointed for eight-year terms by the General Assembly upon the nomination of the Governor.

The Supreme Court Building in Hartford.

The Supreme Court hears appeals from final judgments or actions of the Superior Court, except appeals within the jurisdiction of the Appellate Session of the Superior Court. Final judgments of the Appellate Session of the Superior Court, are heard by the Supreme Court only if it grants certification upon petition.

The Supreme Court appoints the Reporter of Judicial Decisions who prepares for printing by the Commission on Official Legal Publications all decisions of the Supreme Court and those decisions of the Appellate Session and trial court which he deems useful as precedents. In addition, the Reporter of Judicial Decisions prepares headnotes, digests, and indices of decisions and other materials for publication.

As Connecticut's court of last resort, the Supreme Court is responsible for instituting its own rules of practice and procedure. With certain exceptions for those employees whose salaries are fixed by statute, the Supreme Court also establishes the personnel policies and compensation plan for the employees of the Judicial Department.

Superior Court

The Superior Court became the sole trial court of general jurisdiction on July 1. 1978. As such, it has the authority to hear all legal controversies except those over which the Probate Court has exclusive jurisdiction.

The Superior Court consists of 131 judges, six of whom are the Justices of the Supreme Court, plus several senior judges. The judges are appointed for eight-year terms by the General Assembly upon the nomination of the Governor.

The court is divided into four principal trial divisions: Criminal, Civil, Family, and Housing. Where appropriate, they are divided into parts for the hearing of specific types of cases. They are:

Criminal

Part A: Capital felonies, Class A felonies, and unclassified felonies punishable by sentences of more than 20 years;

Part B: Class B felonies and unclassified felonies publishable by sentences of more than ten years but not more than twenty years;

Part C: Class C felonies and unclassified felonies punishable by sentences of more than five years but not more than ten years;

Part D: Class D felonies and all other crimes, violations, motor vehicle violations, and infractions.

Civil

Part J: Jury matters;

Part C: Court matters;

Part A: Administrative appeals;

Part H: Summary process cases and all other landlord and tenant matters returnable to the geographical areas;

Part S: Small Claims actions.

Family

Part J: Juvenile matters including neglect, dependency, delinquency, families with service needs, and termination of parental rights;

The Supreme Court in 1982: (front row, left to right) Hon. Ellen A. Peters, Chief Justice John A. Speziale, Hon. Arthur H. Healey; (back row, left to right) Hon. Anthony J. Armentano, Hon. Leo Parskey, Hon. David M. Shea.

The Stamford-Norwalk Judicial District was established in 1981.

Part S: Support and paternity actions returnable to geographical areas;

Part U: Actions brought pursuant to the Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act;

Part D: All other family relations matters, including dissolution of marriage cases.

HOUSING

Part H: Housing matters as defined by Sec. 47a-68 of the Connecticut General Statutes.

The state is divided into 12 judicial districts and 21 geographical areas for the purpose of applying venue laws which determine where all matters will be filed. During the biennium, the twelfth judicial district, that of Stamford-Norwalk, began operation because of the growing volume of business in the Fairfield Judicial District, from which it was created. Towns served by the new JD are: Darien, Greenwich, New Canaan, Norwalk, Stamford, Weston, Westport, and Wilton. The district began handling civil and minor criminal matters in January, 1981. Full criminal jurisdiction was extended to the Stamford-Norwalk Judicial District on October 1 of that year.

The state is also divided into fifteen districts for the adjudication of venue laws in juvenile matters. Each of the fifteen juvenile districts has a courthouse where juvenile matters are heard and adjudicated, thus preserving the confidentiality of such matters.

Small claims, summary process, paternity, and support actions are filed with the clerk's office serving a geographical area. All other civil actions are filed with the clerk's office serving a judicial district. All criminal cases are presented initially in a geographical area court location. In most judicial districts, the most serious criminal offenses are, at the present time, transferred to a judicial district courthouse.

Appellate Session

The Appellate Session of the Superior Court has jurisdiction of appeals from any final judgments or actions in the following matters: certain civil cases seeking legal or equitable relief where the legal interest of property in demand is less than $15,000; summary process, paternity, support, and infractions cases; appeals involving workers' compensation, court closings, administrative appeals, juvenile matters, and certain crimes as provided by statute.

Each case and motion before the appellate session is heard and decided by a panel of three Superior Court judges designated by the Chief Court Administrator. The judges who sit on this panel are responsible for their appellate duties in addition to their regular trial court assignments.

The Appellate Session of the Superior Court was created in 1974 to relieve the demands which were mounting on the Supreme Court, and to provide a speedy and less expensive forum for the resolution of appeals within its jurisdiction. In almost all aspects, the appellate session follows the rules of appellate procedure established by the Supreme Court, although printed records and briefs are not required.

To coordinate the handling of appeals, the chief clerk of the Supreme Court is also the clerk of the Appellate Session of the Superior Court.

On November 2, 1982, the Connecticut electorate approved a constitutional amendment to establish a constitutional intermediate appellate court. This action was essential to alleviate the growing caseload burden on the Supreme Court. One of the most important areas of judicial legislation coming before the 1983 session of the General Assembly will be the implementation of legislation establishing the new court. The Judicial Department is committed to working closely with the legislative and executive branches to guarantee that a court which is responsive to the appellate needs of the people of Connecticut is properly established.

Judge Margaret C. Driscoll presides in the housing session which was established in Bridgeport in 1982, one of several new housing sessions established since they were initiated in 1979.

Sentence Review

The Sentence Review Division is authorized to review the sentences of certain criminal defendants who have been sentenced to a term of imprisonment of three years or more, upon the application of the defendant.

Housing Session

In 1979, the first experimental housing session was established in the Hartford-New Britian Judicial District to hear such matters as landlord-tenant disputes, evictions, housing discrimination, and housing code violations. Specialized staffs are available to assist the court and the parties. This pilot program was made permanent in 1980. The success of the housing sessions led to an expansion of these sessions to the judicial districts of New Haven, Fairfield, Stamford-Norwalk, and Waterbury during the biennium.

Probate Courts

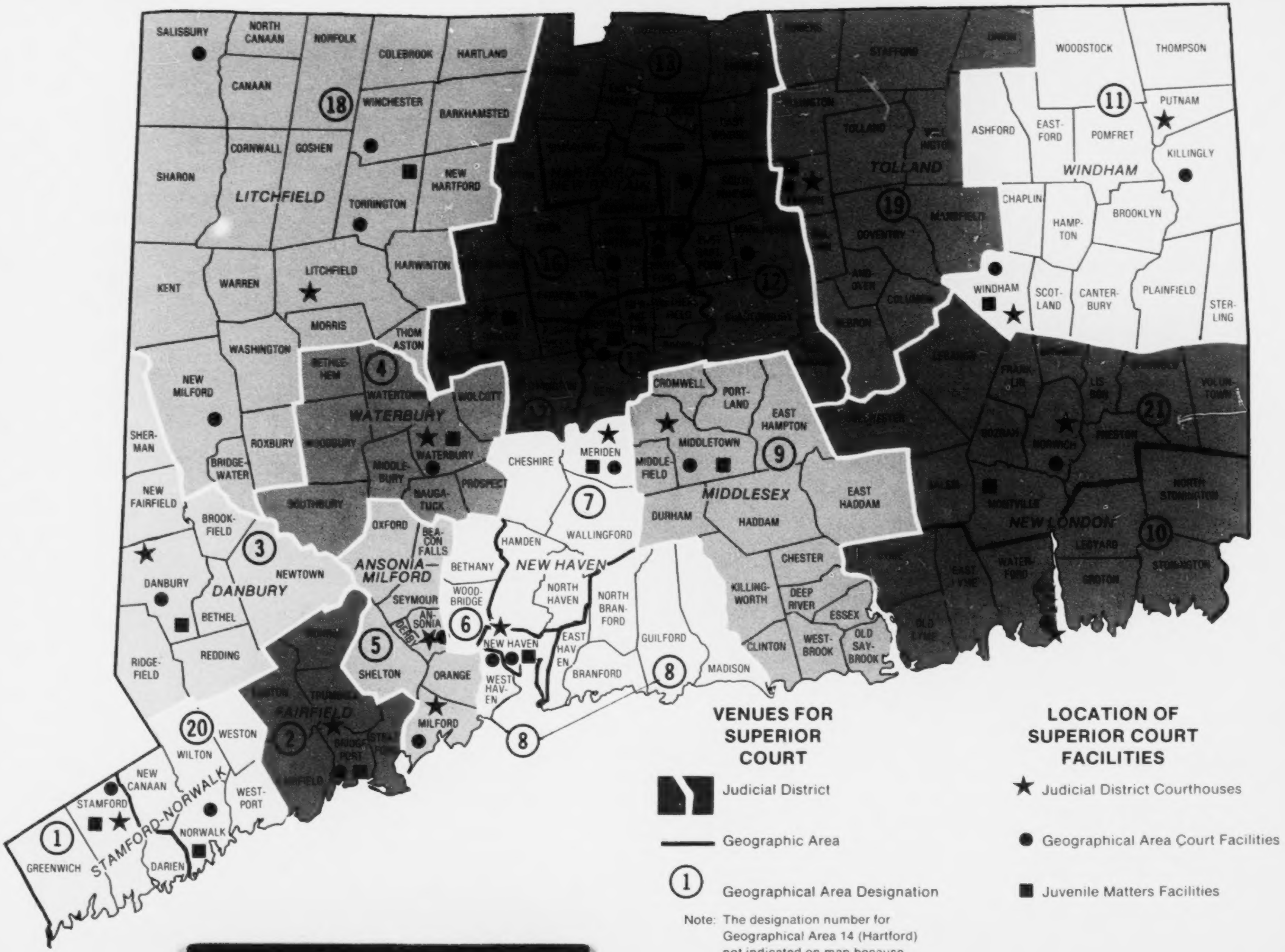
Connecticut has 131 Probate Courts which are operated on a fee basis. Probate Districts consist of one or more towns as specified by statute. Probate judges are elected to four-years terms by voters within the district.

The principal function of the Probate Court is the exercise of jurisdiction over the estates of deceased persons. Appeals from decrees and orders of the Probate Court may be taken to the Superior Court.

The Probate Court also has jurisdiction over matters involving adoptions, testamentary trusts, conservators, commitment of the mentally ill, and guardians of the persons and estates of minors.

The Probate Court Administrator, who is appointed by the Chief Justice, is responsible for the efficient operation of the probate courts.

May 1, 1982


SALISBURY
NORTH CANAAN
NORFOLK
COLEBROOK
HARTLAND
CANAAN
18
WINCHESTER
BARKHAMSTED
CORNWALL
GOSHEN
SHARON
LITCHFIELD
NEW HARTFORD
TORRINGTON
KENT
WARREN
LITCHFIELD
HARWINTON
MORRIS
THOMASTON
WASHINGTON
NEW MILFORD
BETHLEHEM
4
WATERTOWN
WOLCOTT
WATERBURY
SHERMAN
ROXBURY
WOODBURY
WATERBURY
BRIDGEWATER
MIDDLEBURY
NAUGATUCK
PROSPECT
SOUTHBURY
NEW FAIRFIELD
BROOKFIELD
3
NEWTOWN
DANBURY
DANBURY
BETHEL
RIDGEFIELD
REDDING
OXFORD
BEACON FALLS
ANSONIA—MILFORD
SEYMOUR
DERBY
ANSONIA
5
SHELTON
ORANGE
MILFORD
BETHANY
WOODBRIDGE
6
NEW HAVEN
WEST HAVEN
HAMDEN
NEW HAVEN
NORTH HAVEN
NORTH BRANFORD
EAST HAVEN
BRANFORD
GUILFORD
8
MADISON
8
CHESHIRE
MERIDEN
7
WALLINGFORD
CROMWELL
PORTLAND
EAST HAMPTON
MIDDLETOWN
MIDDLEFIELD
9
MIDDLESEX
DURHAM
HADDAM
EAST HADDAM
CHESTER
KILLINGWORTH
DEEP RIVER
ESSEX
CLINTON
WESTBROOK
OLD SAYBROOK
13
HARTFORD—NEW BRITAIN
16
12
STAFFORD
UNION
TOLLAND
TOLLAND
19
COVENTRY
MANSFIELD
ANDOVER
COLUMBIA
HEBRON
WOODSTOCK
THOMPSON
11
PUTNAM
ASHFORD
EASTFORD
POMFRET
KILLINGLY
WINDHAM
CHAPLIN
HAMPTON
BROOKLYN
WINDHAM
SCOTLAND
CANTERBURY
PLAINFIELD
STERLING
FRANKLIN
LISBON
VOLUNTOWN
21
BOZRAH
NORWICH
PRESTON
SALEM
MONTVILLE
NORTH STONINGTON
NEW LONDON
LEDYARD
10
EAST LYME
WATERFORD
GROTON
STONINGTON
OLD LYME
FAIRFIELD
2
TRUMBULL
BRIDGEPORT
STRATFORD
FAIRFIELD
20
WILTON
WESTON
NEW CANAAN
WESTPORT
STAMFORD
STAMFORD-NORWALK
NORWALK
DARIEN
1
GREENWICH

VENUES FOR SUPERIOR COURT

▨ Judicial District

— Geographic Area

① Geographical Area Designation

Note: The designation number for Geographical Area 14 (Hartford) not indicated on map because of space limitation.

LOCATION OF SUPERIOR COURT FACILITIES

★ Judicial District Courthouses

● Geographical Area Court Facilities

■ Juvenile Matters Facilities

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

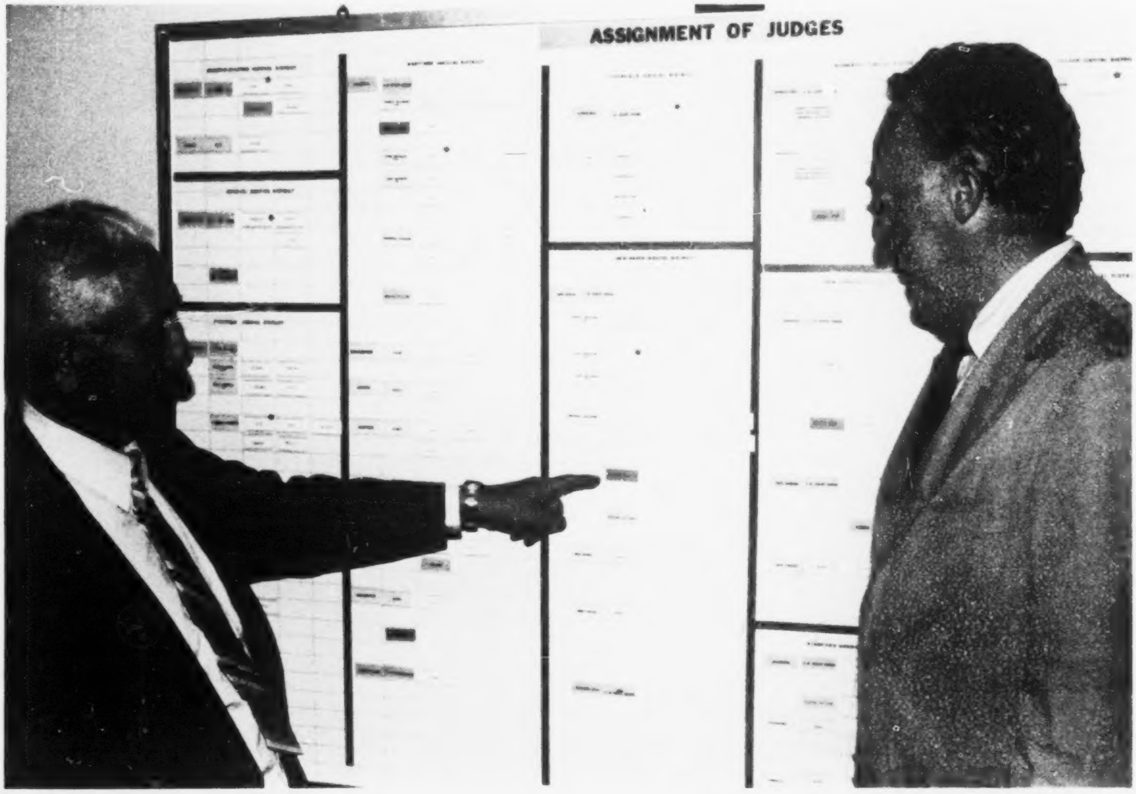
COURT ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF COURT ADMINISTRATOR

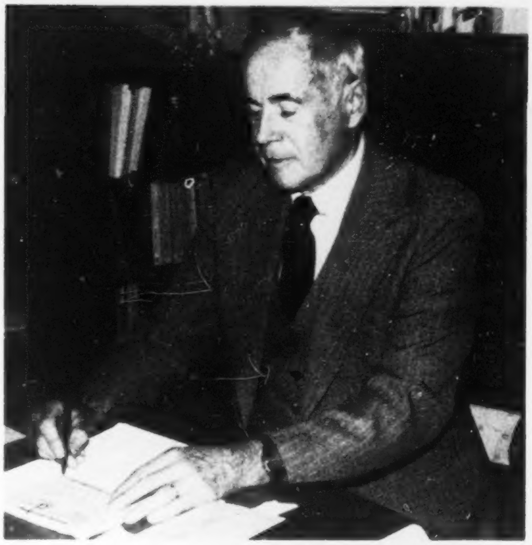
The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is the head of the Judicial Department. Its administrative director is the Chief Court Administrator, who is responsible for the efficient operation of the department, the expeditious dispatch of litigation, the prompt and proper administration of judicial business, and the assignment of judges.

Among the administrative functions performed by the Office of the Chief Court Administrator are: caseflow management, administrative services (personnel, finance, budget, planning, information systems, labor relations, property management), coordination of clerks' offices, jury administration, adult probation, family division operations, legal research, legislative analysis, continuing education, forms and records management, coordination of court reporters, monitors, and interpreters, statistical analysis, and public information.

To assist in the orderly administration of the Superior Court, the Chief Court Administrator has appointed chief administrative judges who are responsible for the overall statewide operations of their respective divisions (Criminal, Civil, Family). Working with caseflow



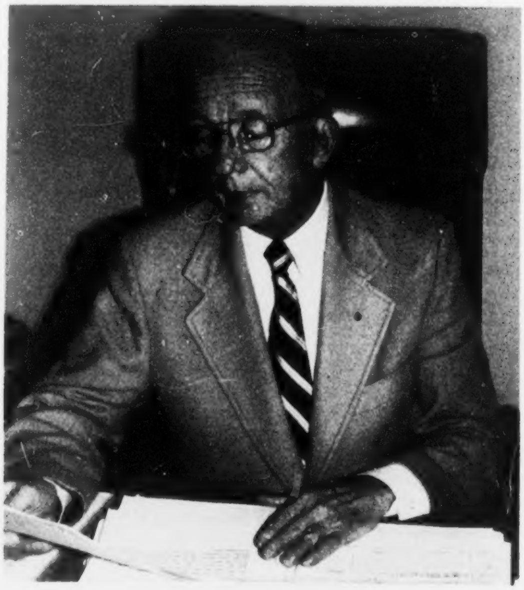
Judge Sponzo discusses judicial assignments with Judge Pickett.



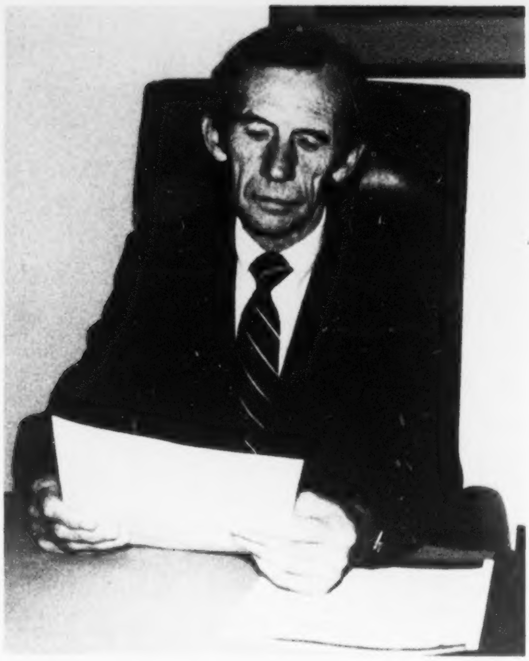
Hon. John D. Brennan
Administrative Judge
Hartford-New Britain Judicial District

Hon. Ronald J. Fracasse
Administrative Judge
New Haven Judicial District

Hon. Joseph F. Dannehy
Administrative Judge
Windham Judicial District

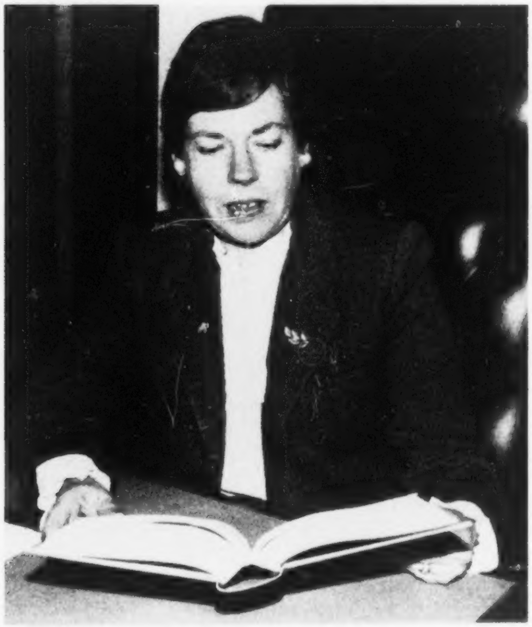


Hon. James F. Henebry
Administrative Judge
Waterbury Judicial District



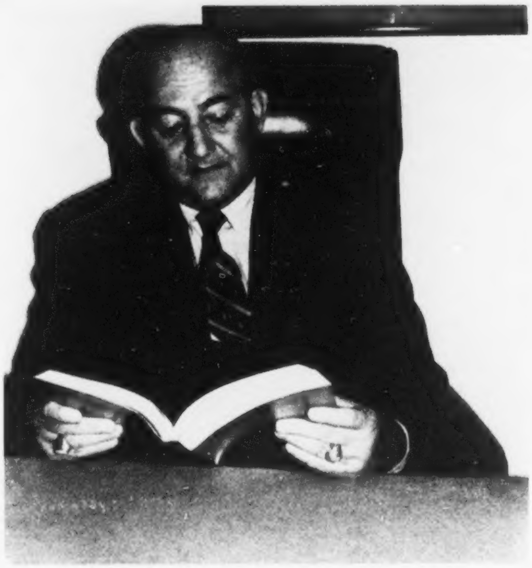
Hon. Eugene T. Kelly
Administrative Judge
Tolland Judicial District

Hon. Robert L. Levister
Administrative Judge
Stamford-Norwalk Judicial District



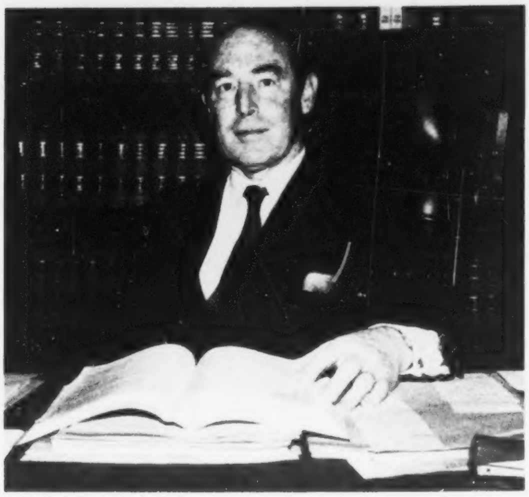
Hon. JoAnne K. Kulawiz
Administrative Judge
Ansonia-Milford Judicial District

Hon. Howard J. Moraghan
Administrative Judge
Danbury Judicial District



Hon. Angelo G. Santaniello
Administrative Judge
New London Judicial District

Chief Administrative Judge
Civil Division



Hon. George D. Stoughton
Administrative Judge
Litchfield Judicial District

Hon. Daniel F. Spallone
Administrative Judge
Middlesex Judicial District

Hon. Robert J. Testo
Administrative Judge
Fairfield Judicial District

Chief Administrative Judge
Criminal Division

managers, they make recommendations to the Chief Court Administrator to assure the prompt and proper administration of judicial business.

Administrative judges have been appointed in the various judicial districts to report on progress made toward, and impediments against, the prompt, fair, and efficient disposition of judicial business, and to offer and discuss solutions to a variety of administrative issues. They also serve as liaison between the Chief Court Administrator and the Judges of the Superior Court in the implementation of administrative policy. In the larger judicial districts, assistant administrative judges have been named to aid the administrative judges.

Presiding judges are also appointed to expedite the disposition of the court business with which they are entrusted, for apportioning the judicial business that has been assigned, and for apprising the Chief Court Administrator of progress in achieving stated objectives, as well as problems encountered in the process.

The state-maintained courts are staffed by approximately 2,000 persons, including judges, state's attorneys, inspectors, family relations officers, adult and juvenile probation officers, court clerks, bail commissioners, legal research staff, and other clerical, administrative, and support personnel.

Major Activities

No operation as extensive as the Judicial Department can progress without effective, progressive administrative leadership. For this reason, much of the achievements recorded in this report constitute the record of the Office of the Chief Court Administrator during the 1980–82 biennium. However, there are two observations of a department-wide nature which apply directly and particularly to the central administrative offices:

1. **Hiring freeze** – Two hiring freezes established during the biennium because of the state's fiscal situation required difficult decisions to be made requiring the allocation of positions throughout the department. While some operations were affected by the consequences of the freezes, the commitment and dedication of the department's employees during these periods permitted operations to continue without serious interruptions. However, the ongoing demands caused by the ever-increasing caseload mandate that the department be given adequate resources to serve the public now, and in the future.

2. **Support services** – The consolidation of the courts in 1978 forced the Office of the Chief Court Administrator to devote much of its time and resources to problems associated with the implementation of court merger. During the period of this report, greater emphasis was placed on the delivery of support services and the disposition of judicial business. The progress achieved through the greater utilization of modern technology and management techniques has resulted in significant gains in areas vital to a $100 million operation.

The Office of the Chief Court Administrator is located in the Supreme Court Building in Hartford.

APPELLATE COURT ACTIVITY

THE SUPREME COURT

The people of Connecticut have long enjoyed a virtual unlimited capacity to have the appeals of their cases heard by the state Supreme Court. The experience during the 1980–82 biennium indicated, however, that steps were necessary to afford relief to the court. Fortunately, the electorate, by approving on November 2, 1982, a constitutional amendment authorizing an intermediate appellate court, took concrete and positive action which will have far-reaching benefits in the years to come.

Appellate courts serve two major functions:

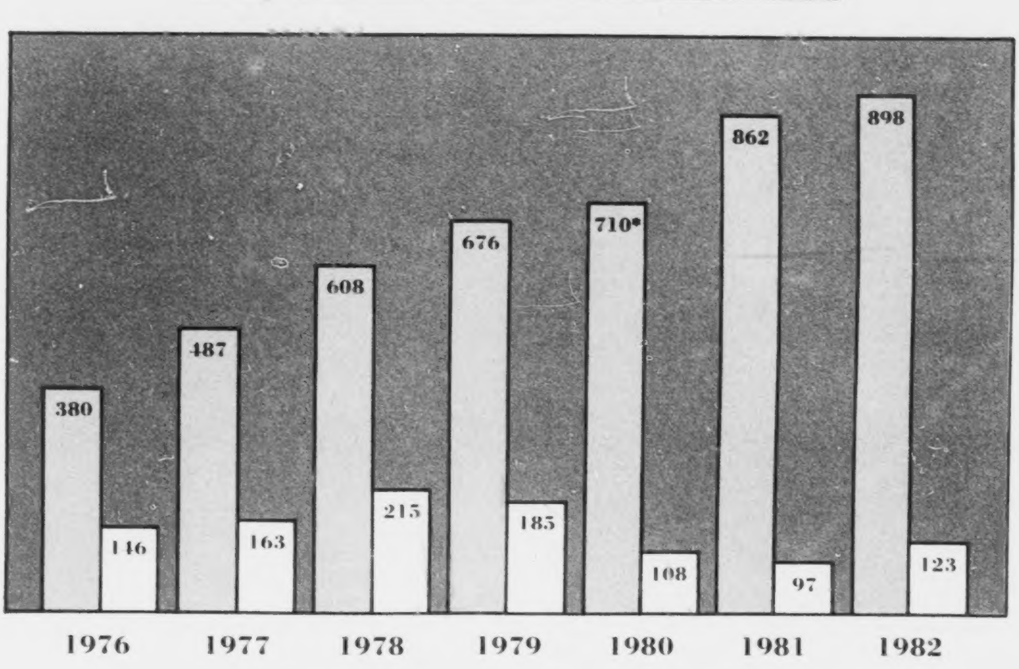
1. The review of lower court rulings;

2. The development, enunciation and harmonization of substantive law.

It was evident during the biennium that the court's ability to fulfill this latter responsibility, which demands painstaking research and careful writing, was being seriously threatened. Despite a record-setting number of dispositions during the 1981–82 court year, the number of new cases filed with the Supreme Court was even greater. At the end of this biennium, approximately 900 cases were pending before the court. The docket of cases ready for oral argument in October, 1982 alone was enough to fill the court's calendar for seven months.

A portion of this crush of cases ready to be heard is attributable to steps taken by the court to facilitate the movement of appeals. Filing

CHART I
Number of Apellate Cases Pending: 1976-1982



*This figure represents adjustments made since the publication of the 1978-1980 biennial report.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

SUPREME COURT STATISTICAL REPORT

For the period July 1, 1980 through June 30, 1982

	7-1-80 to 6-30-81			*7-1-81 to 6-30-82*		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
Appeals Pending Start of Period	507	203	710*	610	252	862
Appeals Added During Period	504	133	637	474	121	595
Total Caseload for Period Covered (1)	1011	336	1347	1084	373	1457
Appeals Disposed by Opinion	192	63	255	164	49	213
All Other Dispositions	209	21	230	321	25	346
Total Appeals Disposed During Period (2)	401	84	485	485	74	559
Appeals Pending End of Period						
Line (1) minus Line (2)	610	252	862	599	299	898**
Motions Assigned for Argument	--	--	285	--	--	325
Petitions for Certification Considered	--	--	106	--	--	97

* These statistics reflect adjustments made since the publication of the 1978–80 Biennial Report.
** Twenty-nine cases were heard and awaiting publication of opinion on July 1, 1982.

deadlines were enforced. Every effort was made to assure that the cases proceeded in a timely fashion, but the ultimate result was a growing backlog of cases ready to be heard by the court.

The Appellate Session of the Superior Court, created in 1974 to help ease the burden on the Supreme Court, could no longer render the degree of assistance necessary. Its jurisdiction was limited because it is established by statute.

The answer was the ratification during the 1982 election of an amendment creating a constitutional intermediate appellate court. This approval gives the General Assembly the authority to give the intermediate appellate court a far greater jurisdiction because it is constitutionally established.

New Cases

A total of 1,232 new appeals were filed with the Supreme Court during the 1980–82 biennium, of which 978 were civil and 254 were criminal. This represented a continuing increase over the most recent two biennial periods. During 1978–80, appeals filed totaled 1,073. In 1976–78, the number reached 883.

Dispositions

The Supreme Court recorded more dispositions during the 1981–82 court year (559) than at any other time in its history. This represented a 15.2 percent increase over the 485 appeals disposed during the 1980–81 court year. The 1,044 appeals disposed during the biennium was an increase over the 1,000 dispositions recorded in 1978–80, and a substantial increase over the 655 appeals disposed during 1976–78.

The court, since the 1978–80 biennial period, has reached what must be considered its maximum output. Despite this effort, the court faces an increased number of pending appeals because filings are exceeding dispositions. This situation can best be remedied by legislative action establishing the jurisdiction of the constitutional intermediate appellate court approved by the voters in November, 1982.

Pending Caseload*

The number of pending appeals rose 26.4 percent during the biennium, from 710 on July 1, 1980 to 898 on June 30, 1982. Pending civil cases increased from 507 to 599 while pending criminal cases rose from 203 to 299.

New Publications

The publishing and researching of Connecticut caselaw was greatly improved with changes in the format of the *Connecticut Law Journal* and with the publication of a new ten-volume digest, the first consolidated digest of Connecticut caselaw. The new *Connecticut Law Journal* format makes the Supreme Court decisions immediately citable to the *Connecticut Reports* without the need for the interim Advance Parts. The new digest, with an extensive subject matter index, includes cases reported in the *Connecticut Reports*, starting with Volume 130 (1943–44), the *Connecticut Supplement*, and the *Connecticut Circuit Court Reports*.

* These statistics reflect adjustments made since the publication of the 1978–80 biennial report.

APPELLATE SESSION OF SUPERIOR COURT

A total of 332 new cases were filed with the Appellate Session of the Superior Court during the biennium; 142 in 1980–81 and 190 in 1981–82. Dispositions totalled 318, keeping the pending caseload relatively stable at 108 at the beginning of the period and 123 at the end.

Between 1976–78 and 1980–82, as the number of appeals filed in Connecticut's judicial system increased, the percentage of cases brought to the appellate session dropped. Of 1,305 appeals filed in 1976–78, 422 appeals, or 32.3 percent, were filed with the appellate session while 883 appeals, or 67.7 percent, went to the Supreme Court. By comparison, in 1980–82, 1,564 appeals were filed of which 332 (21.2 percent) went to the appellate session and 1,232 (78.8 percent) were filed with the Supreme Court. It is therefore evident that the jurisdiction of the new constitutional intermediate appellate court should be expanded over the jurisdiction of the Appellate Session of the Superior Court in order to achieve a better caseload balance between the two appellate bodies.

APPELLATE SESSION STATISTICAL REPORT

For the period July 1, 1980 through June 30, 1982

	7-1-80 to 6-30-81			*7-1-81 to 6-30-82*		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
Appeals Pending Start of Period	77	31	108	63	34	97
Appeals Added During Period	102	40	142	153	37	190
Total Caseload for Period Covered (1)	179	71	250	216	71	287
Appeals Disposed by Opinion	52	19	71	40	20	60
All Other Dispositions	64	18	82	84	20	104
Total Appeals Disposed During Period (2)	116	37	153	124	40	164
Appeals Pending End of Period						
Line (1) minus Line (2)	63	34	97	92	31	123*

* Thirty-three cases were heard and awaiting publication of opinion on July 1, 1982.

TRIAL COURT ACTIVITY

The Criminal Division

Any review of the judicial activity of Connecticut's court system must, of necessity, focus directly and in great depth on the function of the Criminal Division of the Superior Court. Nothing influenced caseflow operations of the Judicial Department as significantly or as drastically as "the felony explosion" which started in the first year, and escalated during the second year, of the biennium. And the actions which were taken to deal with the consequences of that event show the true versatility, and the capacity to react to challenges, which are possible through the unified court system.

The magnitude of "the felony explosion" is clear from the following table:

Cases Added

Court Year Ending June 30	*Capital Offenses, Class A, B, C, felonies*	*All Other Criminal Offenses*
1978	3,811	87,311
1979	5.043	96,311
1980	4,676	104,272
1981	6,382	108,389
1982	6,785	109.498

The 36 percent increase in major criminal cases, from 4,676 filed in 1979–80 to 6,382 filed in 1980–81, represents the single most significant caseflow trend during the biennium. Subsequent actions affected not only the operations of the Criminal Division, but also influenced civil and family caseflow, the workload of state's attorneys, public defenders, and adult probation officers, and virtually the entire spectrum of the operations of the Judicial Department.

When the magnitude of the 1980–81 "felony explosion" was known fully, two key steps were taken in the last year of the biennium:

1. Rules changes were enacted to permit Class B and/or Class C felonies to be retained at Geographical Area court locations, at the discretion of the Chief Court Administrator, rather than be transferred automatically to judicial district court locations.

2. Of necessity, several judges were reassigned from the Civil and Family Divisions to the Criminal Division.

While there were other factors which aided greatly in tackling the criminal caseload, particularly the addition of eight new judgeships by the 1981 session of the General Assembly and filled by the Governor in the fall of that year, the reassignment of the judges and the improved utilization of GA facilities made possible by the rules change were the two most significant actions taken to cut into the "criminal case backlog."

The "Blitz"

In late October of 1981, it was announced that the Chief Court Administrator was reassigning several judges from the Civil and Family Divisions of Superior Court to the Criminal Division in the judicial districts of Hartford-New Britain, New Haven, Fairfield, and Waterbury. This action was taken because it was evident that the disposition of Class B and C felonies at the GA court locations, while a tremendous asset in moving the criminal docket, would not be sufficient action alone to reduce the criminal backlog.

With the cooperation of the executive and legislative branches of govenment, the required support personnel needed to undertake such a "blitz" were in place soon after January 1, 1982.

The results were a remarkable increase of 42 percent in the disposition of major felonies (all felonies except Class D felonies), from 4,996 in 1980–81 to 7,090 in 1981–82 (the most ever) and, despite another increase in cases added, a 10 percent decline in the number of such cases pending at the end of the 1981–82 court year.

The experience in the disposition of major criminal cases during the biennium points to several major conclusions which cannot be ignored in the years to come:

1. There is no indication that the trend in the rise in the number of major criminal cases will be reversed in the near future.

2. While the expected adverse impact on the disposition of civil and family cases did not fully materialize during the biennium, there is no

doubt that the Judicial Department has been forced to "take from Peter to pay Paul" in the reassignment of judicial resources. It is anticipated that the crush of major criminal cases will require judicial reassignments well into 1983.

3. Given adequate resources and facilities, case backlogs, which continue to exist in many areas, can be curbed

4. The philosophy of the "blitz" – namely, the exposure of cases to immediate trial increases dispositions – is correct.

Major Activities

The 1980–82 biennium has been a vibrant time for the Criminal Division of the Superior Court. In addition to the events detailed above, significant steps were taken in other areas to improve judicial administration and the movement of cases:

1. **Stamford-Norwalk Judicial District** – Public Act 81-303 gave to the Judicial District of Stamford-Norwalk jurisdiction over all criminal offenses, repealing the limitation that it could not adjudicate criminal offenses more serious than Class D felonies. As was recommended in the last Biennial Report of the Judicial Department, this action provided for an improved disposition of cases and better utilization of resources, and made the jurisdiction of the Stamford-Norwalk Judicial District consistent with the other judicial districts in the state.

2. **Computerization** – The Judicial Department has installed at some GA court locations

CHART II
Major Criminal Cases Added, Disposed, Pending: 1977-1982
(Capital Offenses, Class A, B, C felonies)

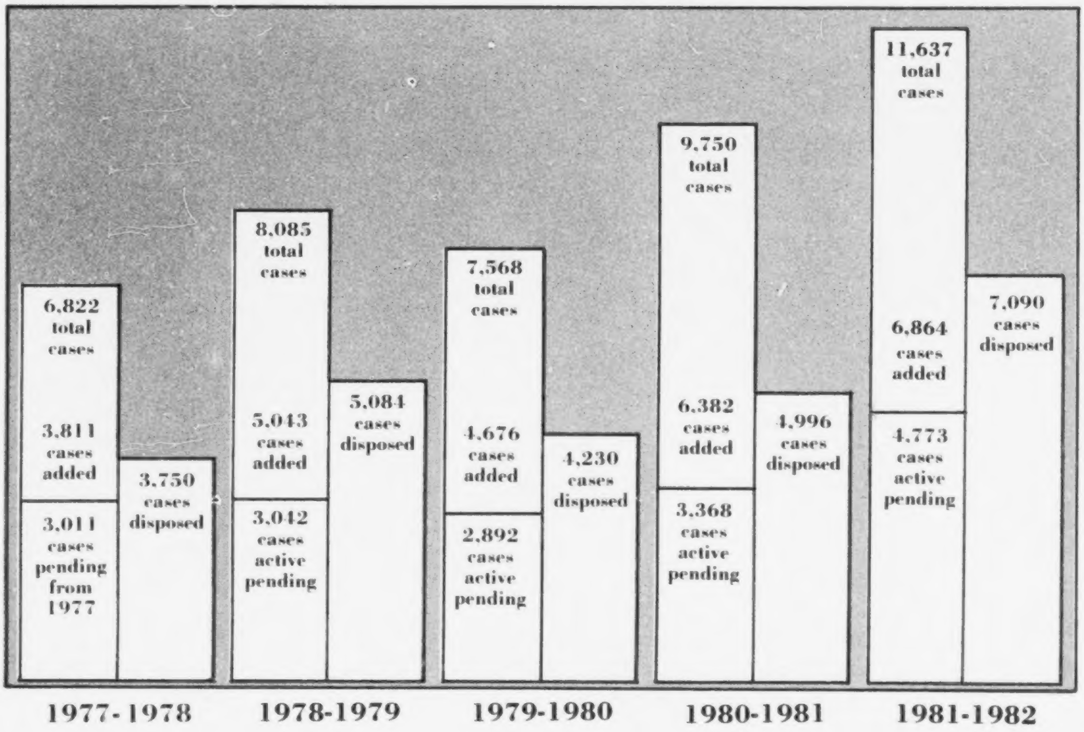
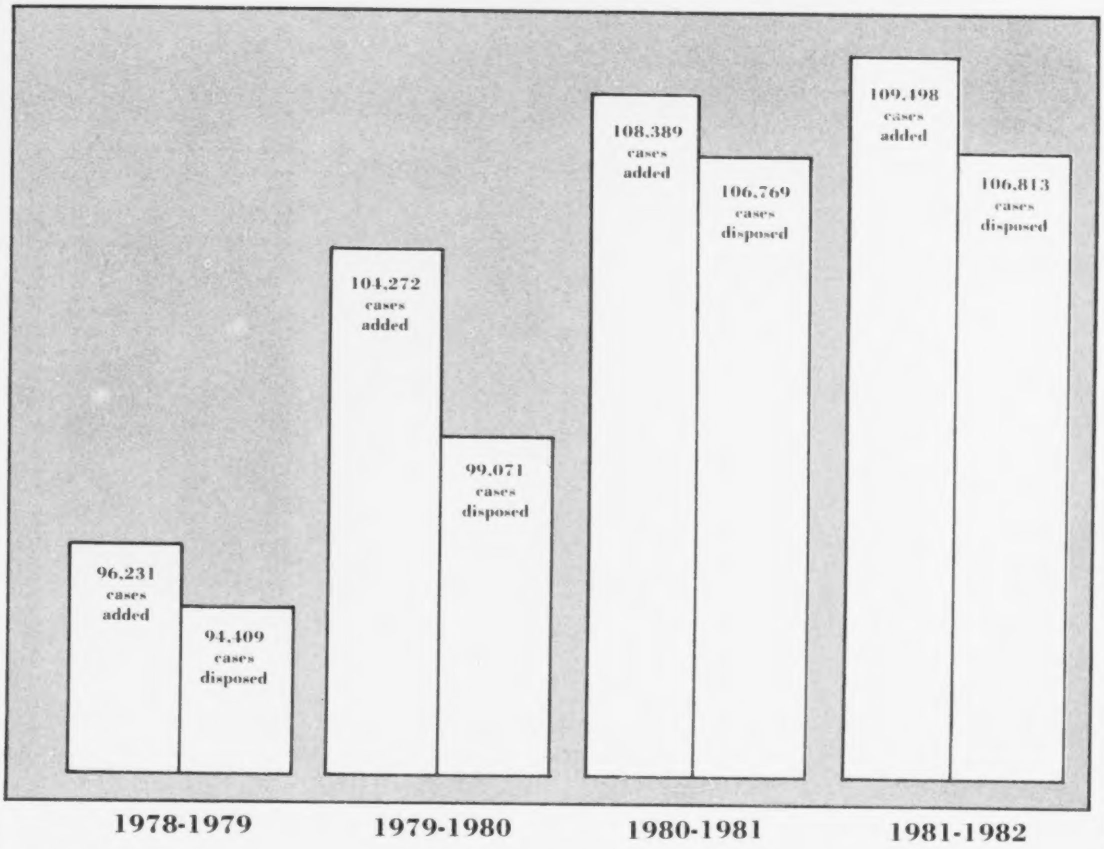


Chart III:
Criminal (Part B) Added and Disposed*



*Includes transfers

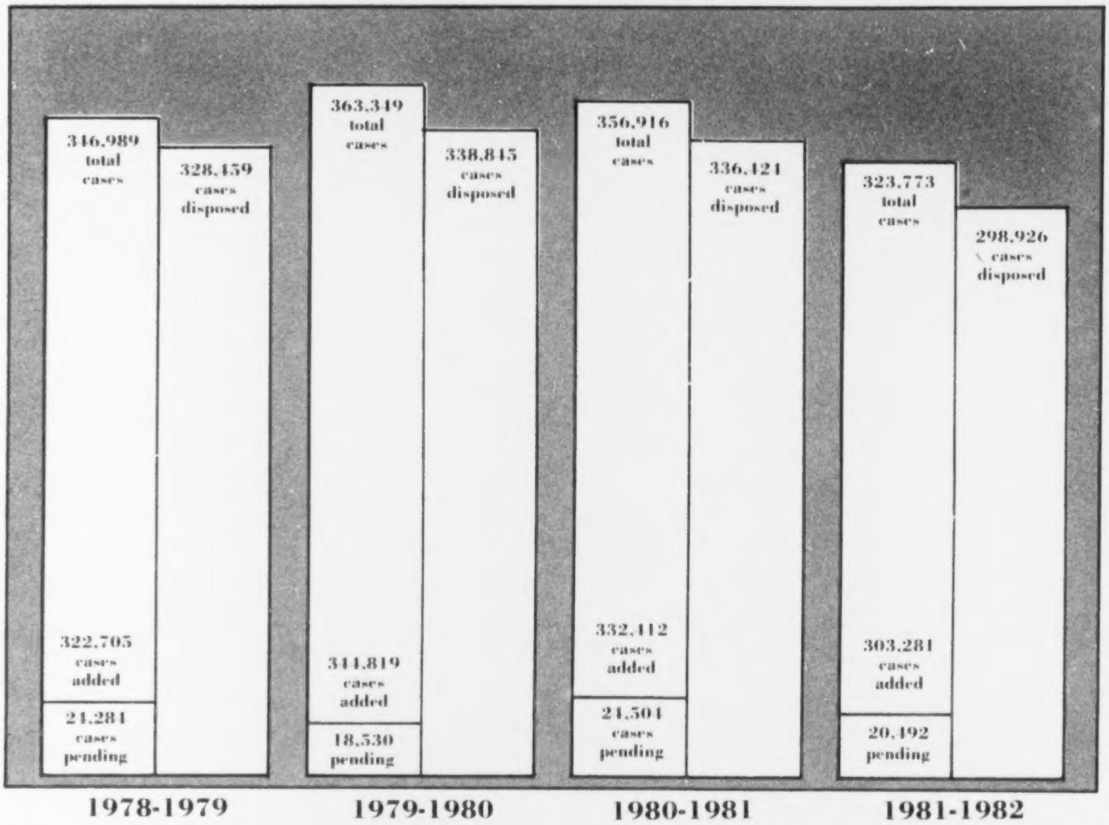
the technology required for the improved processing of criminal cases. This program, which is expected to last into the mid-1980s, will give the Judicial Department a tremendous boost in its ability to monitor, process, and effectively manage the movement of criminal cases at GA locations.

3. Pretrial Alcohol Education/Treatment Program – In an effort to come to grips with the growing problem of drunk driving, the 1981 session of the General Assembly adopted legislation establishing a Pretrial Alcohol Education/ Treatment Program for first-time offenders. (see Adult Probation.)

4. Speedy Trial Act – Effective July 1, 1983, a trial must be held within 18 months from the indictment or information, except that this period shall be 12 months for defendants who are unable to post any required bail. Effective July 1, 1985, these limits will be reduced to 12 months and to eight months, respectively.

Chart IV:

Motor Vehicle Cases – Geographical Area Locations
July 1, 1978 - June 30, 1982



CIVIL CASEFLOW

The Civil Division of the Superior Court consists of several parts, including court matters, jury matters, administrative appeals, small claims, and, in most judicial districts, housing matters.

In the years immediately following court merger in 1978, the department conducted an evaluation of the effects which the consolidation of the Superior Court and the Court of Common Pleas was having on the civil docket. This was undertaken in anticipation of comprehensive steps which could be taken to deal with the civil caseload.

By the beginning of the biennium, actions to improve docket control, case monitoring, and other aspects of the Civil Division were initiated. These measures were beginning to show positive results when the civil operation, like many others in the department, was adversely affected by the concentration on criminal matters which followed the 1980–81 "felony explosion." Had that event not occurred, effective caseflow management techniques implemented during the biennium most likely would have resulted in a significant decrease of the civil docket, particularly with regard to the reduction in the number of older pending cases. However, the decrease in available judge power caused by the criminal "blitz" will postpone the full impact of these improvements well into the 1982–84 biennium.

The effects of the reassignment of judges from civil matters to criminal cases is best evidenced by a review of the jury trial list. During the first six months of fiscal 1981–82, the pending caseload increased by only 182 cases. During the final six months, when the criminal "blitz" was in full operation, the caseload rose by 418 cases. While the jury trial list dispositions were higher during 1981–82 than 1980–81, more substantial progress would have been achieved had the concentration on criminal matters not been necessary.

It is interesting to note that the impact of the "blitz" on the court trial list was not as dramatic. Through effective caseflow management techniques, faster results can be achieved because court trials usually are shorter in duration than jury trials.

The reasons for the decrease in the pending court trial list center on several factors:

1. The efforts of the judges in trying to compensate for the loss of available judge power to criminal matters cannot be underestimated.

2. The ability to schedule short court cases before judges assigned to other business through the administrative judges or, with their permission, through the presiding judges, was extremely productive.

3. Nearly 50 percent of court trial list cases are contract cases. By isolating and scheduling these cases at separate time periods, a higher disposition rate was achieved.

It is particularly noteworthy that the three percent reduction in the pending caseload on the court trial list brings the docket to the approximate level of 1978–79.

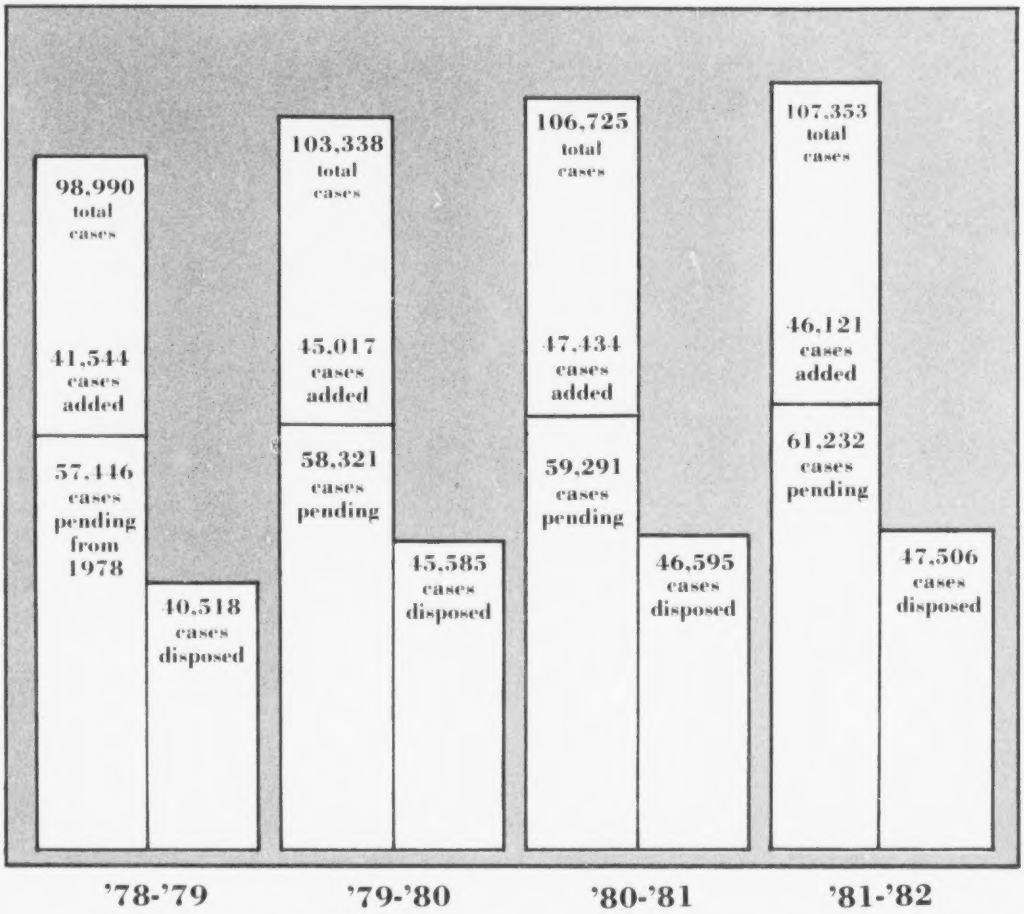
In administrative appeals, it must be emphasized that the majority of these cases are tax appeals and are subject to dramatic fluctuations. For example, the recent property tax reevaluation in Waterbury contributed to a higher statewide total of filings of administrative appeals during the biennium. Events in the Stamford-Norwalk Judicial District showed what can happen to the disposition rate of these cases, the number pending falling by 288 during the first six months of 1981 due primarily to the disposition of a multitude of tax appeals related to one condominium.

Major Activities

In addition to the "blitz" and other factors stated above, the operations of the Civil Division were also highlighted by the following during the biennium:

1. Computerization – Improvements in the computer system for civil cases now note the number of times a case has been scheduled on the assignment lists so that the court is aware of

Chart V:
Civil Division – Movement of Docket 1978-1982



the assignment history. Also, short calendar cases are now numbered for easy identification when action is requested of the court.

2. Impact of hiring "freeze" – The hiring freeze in effect during the second half of fiscal 1981-82 resulted in severe staffing problems at some Geographical Area locations. This produced some delays in the processing of small claims cases. Steps have been taken since July 1, 1982 to correct this problem.

3. Small Claims legislation – The financial limit of small claims cases was increased to $1,000 by the 1981 session of the General Assembly. While this change was appropriate in terms of inflation, it has had little impact on the small claims operations. Accordingly, small claims cases filed each year during the biennium remained at just under 90,000.

4. Referees – The contributions made by trial referees represents a major force assisting in the movement of the civil docket. Without the availability of the trial referees to fill the needs for available judicial resources in condemnation cases and other civil matters referred to

CIVIL CASEFLOW

1980–1982

Judicial Districts

1980–1981

	Cases Pending 7-1-80	*Cases Added*	*Cases Disposed*	*Cases Pending 7-1-81*	*Pct. Change*
Total Docket	59,291	47,434	46,595	60,130	+1.4
Court Trial List	12,831	6,722	7,224	12,329	−3.9
Jury Trial List	14,518	5,893	5,538	14,873	+2.4
Admin. Appeals	1,599	767	1,214	1,152	−27.9

1981–1982

	Cases Pending 7-1-81	*Cases Added*	*Cases Disposed*	*Cases Pending 7-1-82*	*Pct. Change*
Total Docket	61,232	46,121	47,506	59,847	−2.2
Court Trial List	11,953	6,615	7,074	11,494	−3.8
Jury Trial List	14,988	6,358	5,758	15,588	+4.0
Admin. Appeals	1,128	1,076	852	1,352	+19.8

Geographical Areas

1980–1982

	Cases Pending Beginning	*Cases Added*	*Cases Disposed*	*Cases Pending End*	*Pct. Change*
Total Docket 1980–1981	2,311	9,425	10,028	1,708	−26.0
1981–1982	1,708	9,456	9,592	1,572	−7.9

Small Claims filings remained relatively constant during the biennium at between 89,000 and 90,000 cases per year.

Fluctuations in pending case totals for end and beginning of consecutive court years are attributable to computer adjustments to reflect transfers, re-opened cases, and other related year-end input.

Civil Division

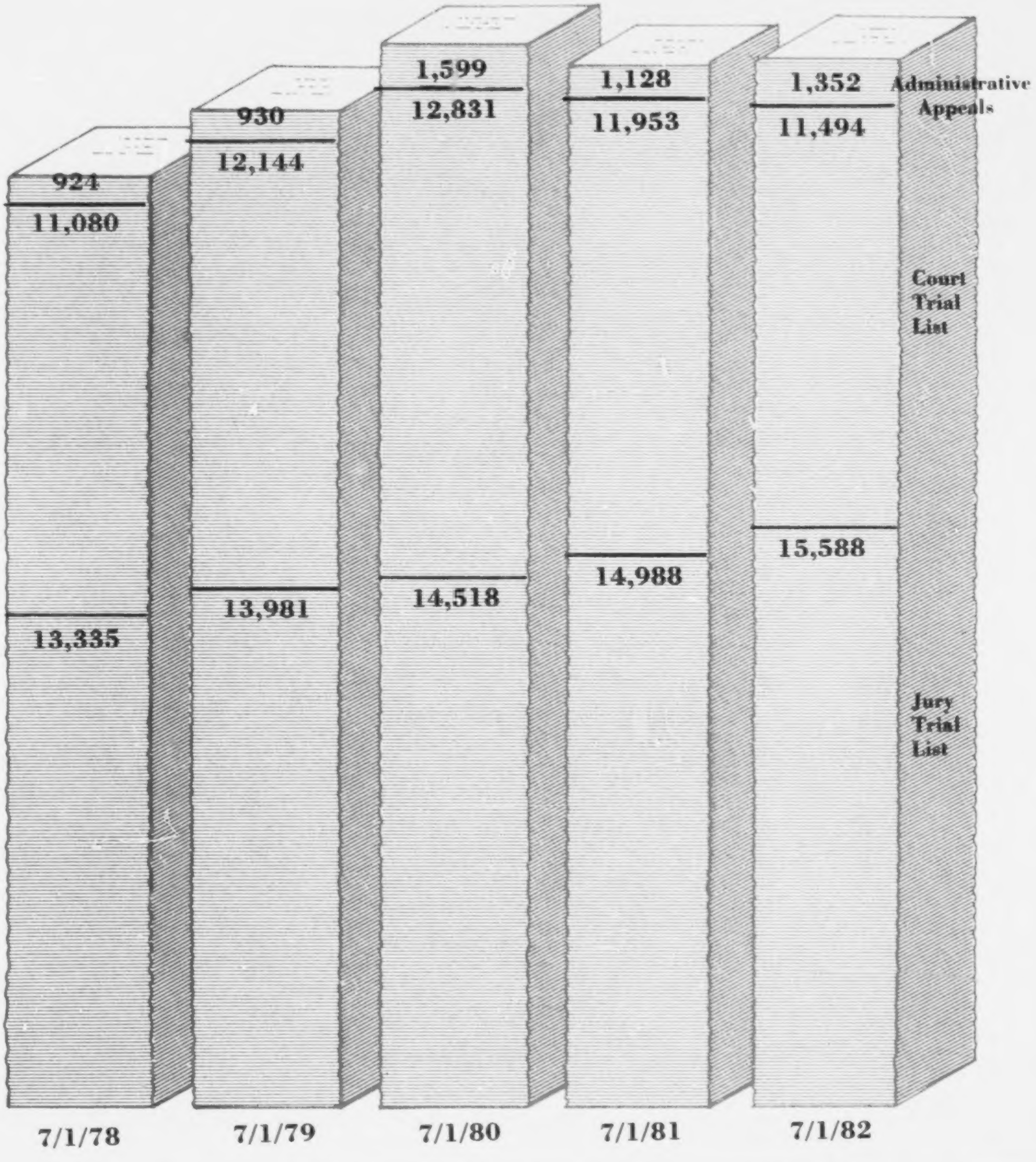
Judicial District Locations

	1978–1980	*1980–1982*
TOTAL DOCKET		
Cases Added	86,561	93,555
Cases Disposed	86,103	94,101
COURT TRIAL LIST		
Cases Added	14,731	13,337
Cases Disposed	12,172	14,298
JURY TRIAL LIST		
Cases Added	12,356	12,251
Cases Disposed	11,562	11,296
ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS		
Cases Added	2,138	1,843
Cases Disposed	1,424	2,066

them, the ability of the Civil Division to cope with its increasing caseload would have been severely hampered.

5. Commissioners' Program – The number of attorneys volunteering their services as small claims commissioners rose to more than 160. This program, which is operating in 20 Geographical Area court locations, is a tremendous asset to the Judicial Department. Given the nearly 90,000 small claims cases filed each year throughout the state, it is obvious that the Commissioners' Program is an invaluable part of the judicial process in Connecticut.

Chart VI:
Civil Division: Pending Trial List Cases by Type
July 1, 1978 - June 30, 1982



BEST AVAILABLE COPY

FAMILY CASEFLOW

The movement of cases in the Family Division of the Superior Court confronts the Judicial Department with the challenge of resolving disputes which are not only legal in nature but which are also deeply personal, emotional, and often extremely traumatic for the parties.

Dissolution of Marriage Filings

While the number of dissolution cases filed during the biennium was higher than during the previous two-year period, rising from 34,240 to 34,297, the decline in dissolution of marriage cases filed during the second year of the biennium, from 17,862 to 16,435, marks the first time in several years that the number of new cases filed over a 12-month period was fewer than the previous year. Following is a listing of new cases filed since 1976:

1976-1977: 15,704
1977-1978: 16,561
1978-1979: 17,068
1979-1980: 17,172
1980-1981: 17,862
1981-1982: 16,435

Chart VII:
Dissolution of Marriage Cases
July 1, 1978 - June 30, 1982

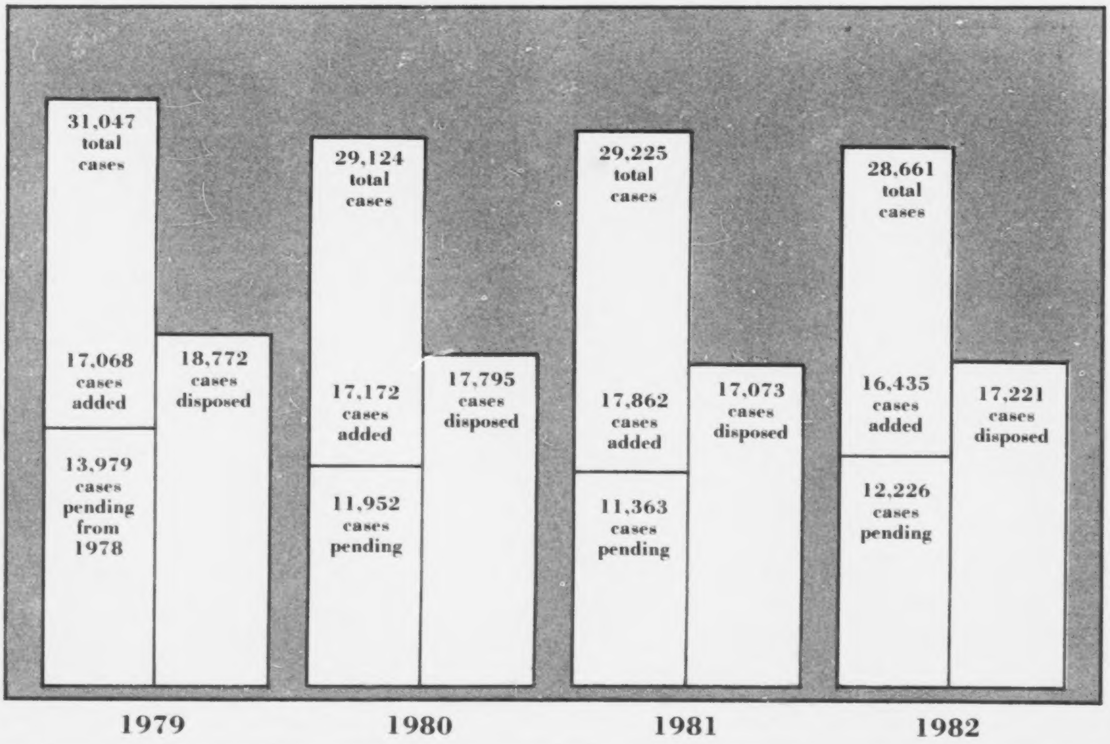
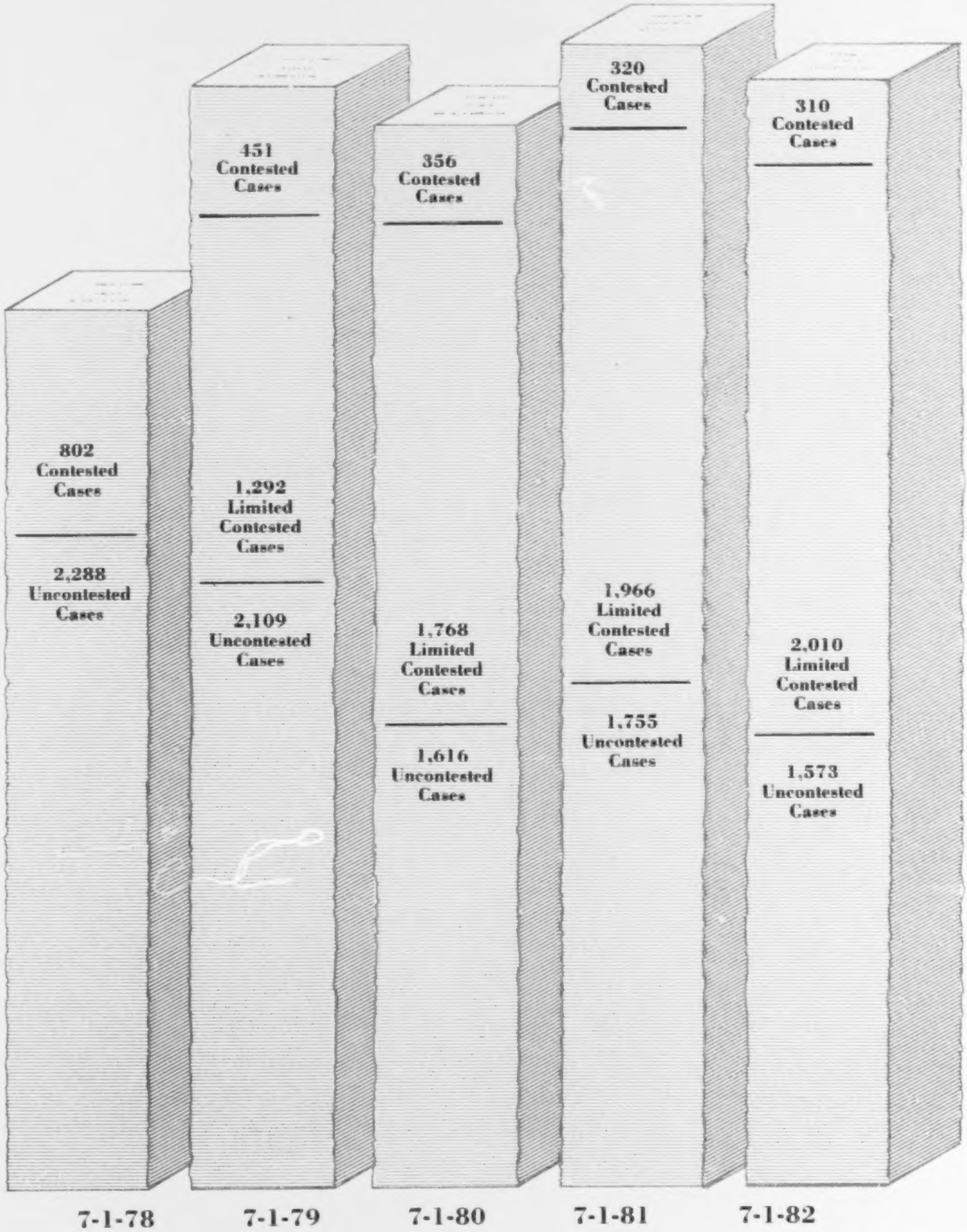


Chart VIII:
Pending Family Trial List Cases by Type of Trial List
July 1, 1978 - June 30, 1982



BEST AVAILABLE COPY

It is not the responsibility or the function of the Judicial Department to attempt to establish a correlation between these statistics and any lasting social or demographic influence. However, the department will monitor new dissolution of marriage filings in the coming years to detemine whether the 1981-82 court year did, in fact, mark a major turning point in this important area of court activity.

Trial Lists

Dissolution of marriage cases are assigned for hearing from three types of trial lists:

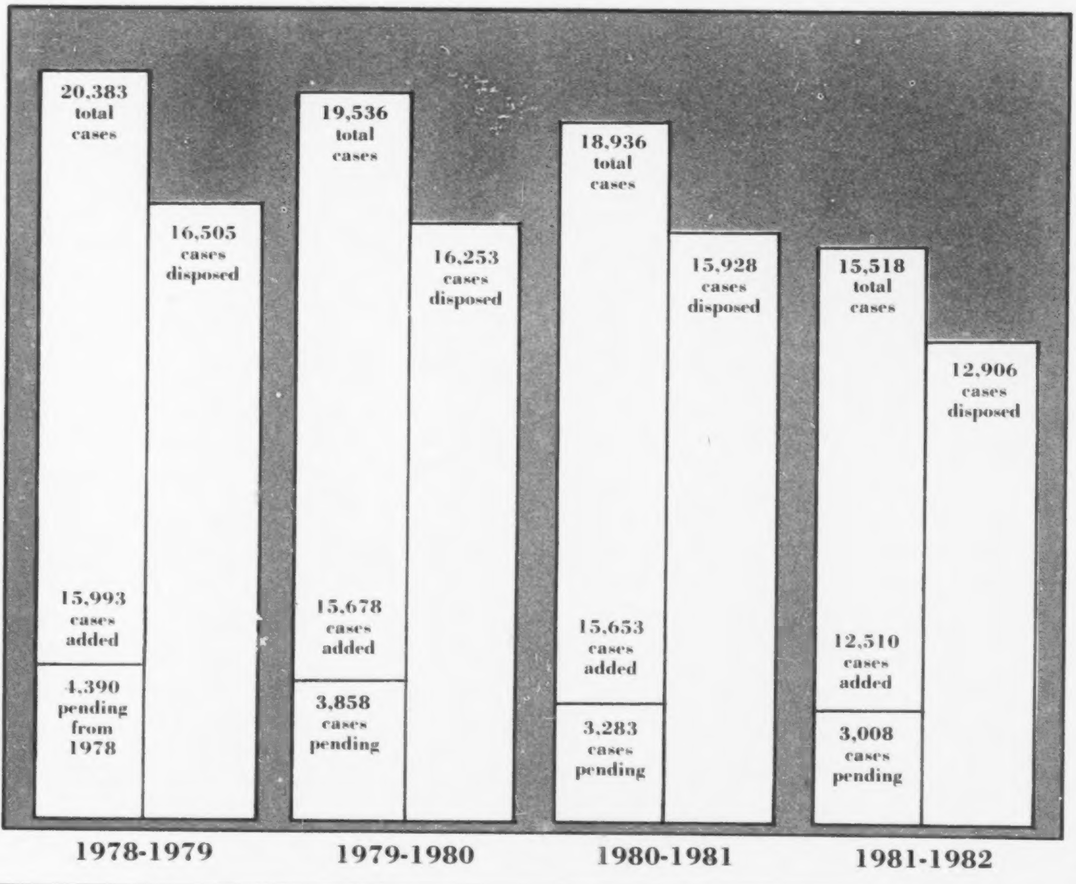
Contested Trial List: Cases in which custody and visitation rights are issues to be settled;

Limited Contested Trial List: Cases in which the major disagreements involve financial matters;

Uncontested Trial List: Cases in which the parties are in agreement on their settlement.

In 1978, the Limited Contested Trial List was established to separate contested matters involving custody and visitation rights from those involving other matters. This gives the court the capacity to identify these cases which are the most difficult and emotional to settle and aids in assignment scheduling.

Chart IX:
Delinquency Cases Added and Disposed
July 1, 1978 - June 30, 1982



Motions

Case filings and case disposition statistics relate but one chapter of the Family Division's trial operations. The other aspect extends to the more than 250,000 motions heard by judges assigned to the Family Division during the course of a year. It is in these proceedings that hearings are held concerning such matters as custody, contempt, and modification of judgment. A growing proportion of the judge-time spent in the Family Division is devoted to resolving these issues.

It is equally significant to note that while civil and criminal cases have a final disposition point, many Family Division cases have problems which surface years after the dissolution of marriage is granted. Difficulties arising over custody, visitation, support payments, or other key issues could repeatedly bring the case back before the courts over a span of several years.

Juvenile Matters

On July 1, 1981, legislation removed specific child behavior, such as truancy and incorrigibility, from the delinquency catergory and established a new court action entitled Families With Service Needs. Through this program, families are provided with special assistance through community organizations. Because of the institution of this new program, delinquency referrals declined during the second year of the biennium from 15,653 to 12,510.

Family Division Programs

Much of the operations of the Family Division involve the direct intervention of the Family Services Division. Accordingly, the trial court activity of the Family Division should be considered in association with the operations of the Family Services Division.

HOUSING SESSION

The successes of the Housing Session of the Superior Court during the 1980–82 biennium was evident from the expansion of the session legislated by the General Assembly during the period.

The housing session began on an experimental basis in 1979 in the Hartford-New Britain Judicial District to hear such cases as landlord-tenant disputes, housing code violations, summary process, and similar matters as set by statute. The 1981 session of the General Assembly authorized the establishment of another housing session for the New Haven Judicial District. The 1982 legislative session resulted in a further expansion of the housing session into the Waterbury, Fairfield, and Stamford-Norwalk Judicial Districts. The expansion of the housing sessions was reflected in the fact that a separate Housing Division was established in the *Connecticut Practice Book* in 1982 for the purpose of judicial assignments. It was the fourth division created, joining Civil, Criminal, and Family.

Due to the new and expanding nature of the housing session, statistical comparisons with previous biennial periods are impossible. However, during the 1980–82 period, a total of 17,245 cases were filed in the housing sessions while dispositions totalled 16,614.

As the Housing Session of the Superior Court expands, its growth is accompanied by more efficient caseflow management and better programs to cope with the increasing caseload. The greater use of housing specialists is encouraged in the hope that settlements might be reached which can be brought before the judge. Longer judicial assignments to the Housing Division allow for a greater consistency in rulings while a body of law and expertise is acquired in what remains a developing field of law.

Major progress was also achieved in making the housing sessions more accessible to handicapped persons, particularly in the Hartford-New Britain Judicial District where renovated facilities at 18 Trinity Street in Hartford replaced inadequate facilities which had been used previously.

TRIAL COURT SERVICES

ADULT PROBATION

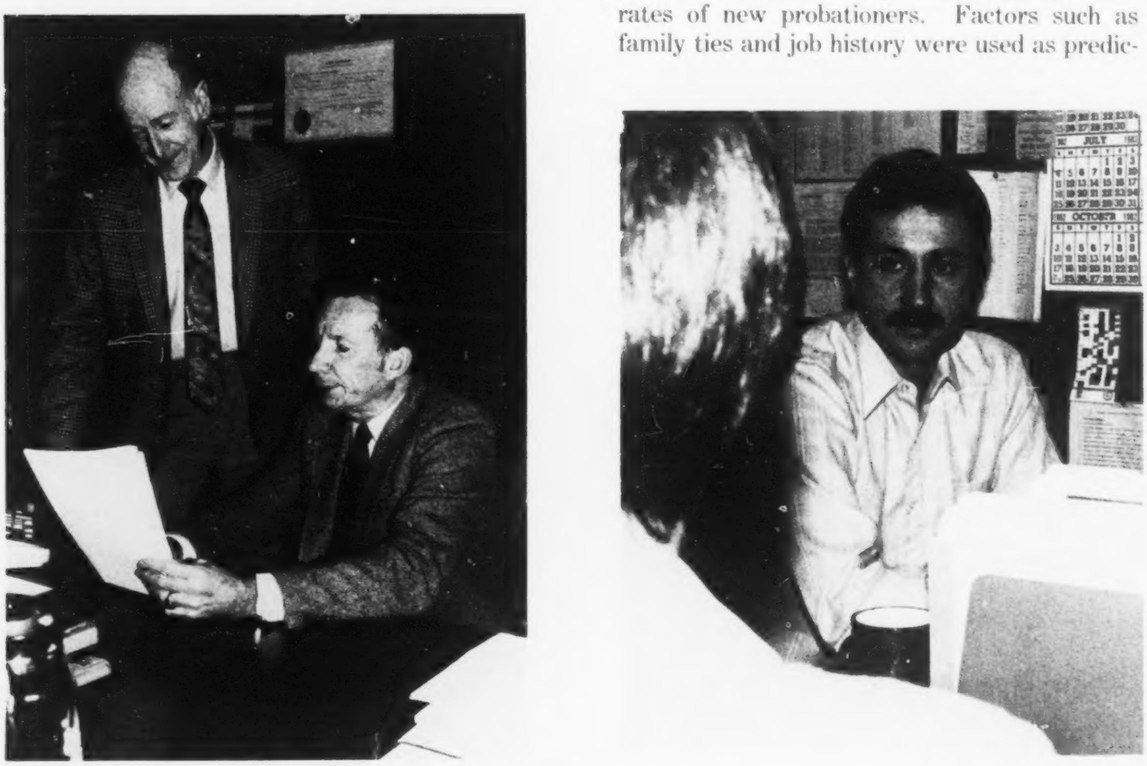
The Office of Adult Probation, which has been an agency of the Judicial Department since 1979, is responsible for providing probation services for all court locations adjudicating criminal cases. It does not provide probation services in juvenile delinquency matters, which is an activity within the Family Division. The judges of the Superior Court appoint the director, who serves as the chief executive officer.

Consistent with the emphasis on criminal matters during the second half of the biennium, the Office of Adult Probation showed a sharp increase of 24 percent in its caseload (persons convicted of crime and placed on probation) during the 1981-82 court year, compared with a 5.0 percent increase in 1980-81 over 1979-80. In the four years since court merger, the annual caseload of the Office of Adult Probation has increased 69.6 percent, from 17,189 on July 1, 1978, to 29,156 on June 30, 1982.

Major Activities

Major steps taken were taken by the Office of Adult Probation during the 1980-82 biennium to utilize available resources in order to cope with the sharp increase in the workload caused by the "felony explosion" and new legislation. These activities included:

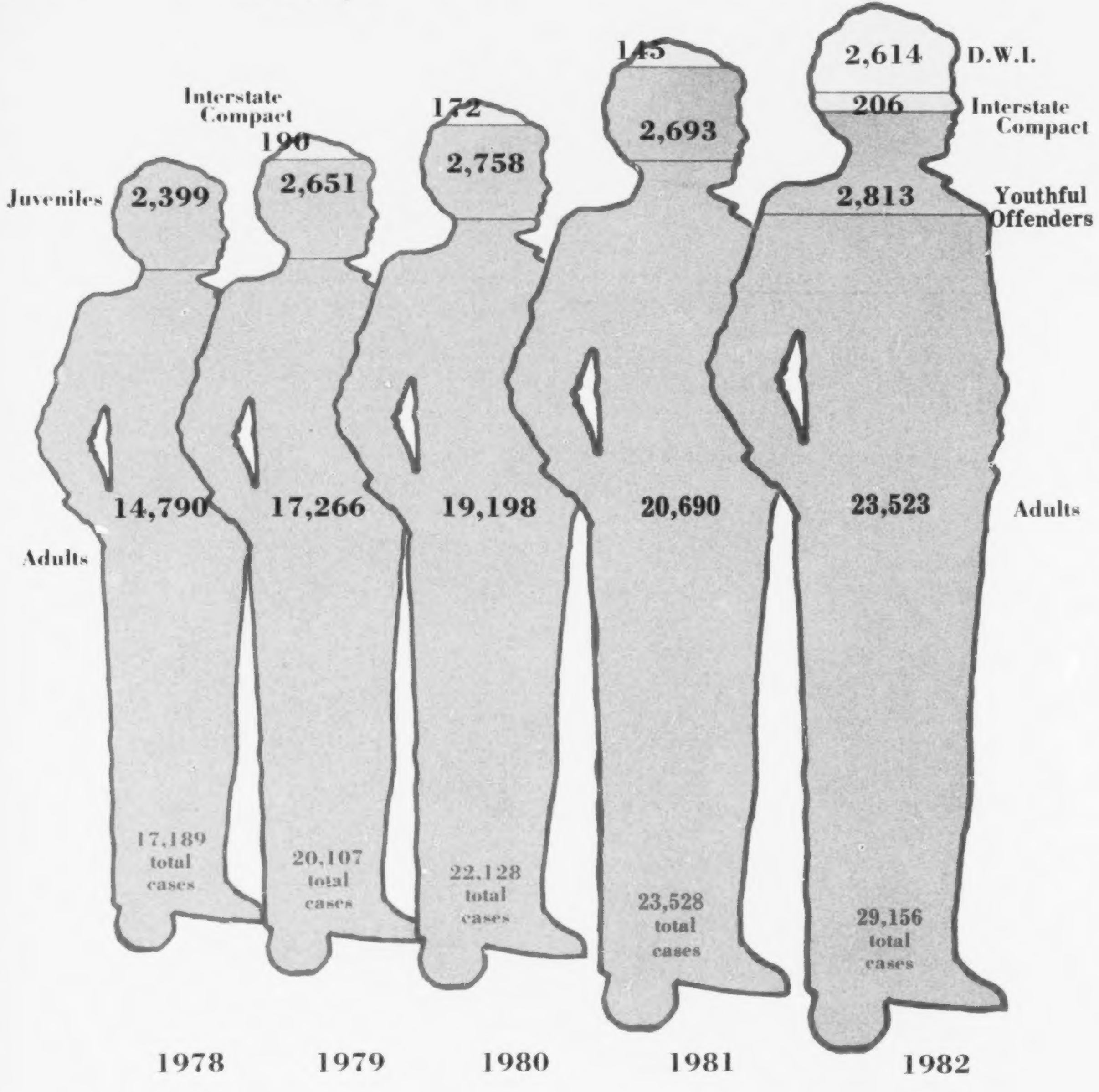
1. Caseload classification – During the late 1970's and early 1980's, Connecticut adopted a leadership role in its progress on "risk screening" to determine the possible success/failure rates of new probationers. Factors such as family ties and job history were used as predic-



Terry S. Capshaw, Director, and George C. Griffin, Deputy Director, discuss operations (left) while Probation Officer Andrew Pappas (right) conducts an interview.

CHART X

Number of Probationers Under Supervision
– by type of offender –
as of July 1



BEST AVAILABLE COPY

tors in determining the risk of whether a new probationer would commit another crime or violate terms of his probation. This capability has obvious benefits to the office because available supervisory personnel can give more attention to those individuals considered to have a higher failure possibility in terms of adequately completing their probationary period. Assisted by funding from the National Institute of Corrections and an outside, independent consulting group, the office was able to develop a highly successful risk screening format to further enhance the department's ability to move efficiently and effectively supervise defendants placed on probation.

2. Computerization – A pilot program was developed to enter and update case information directly from the court and to produce a narrative face sheet for investigations and field office case management. Further progress in the implementation of this program has been delayed pending the acquisition of increased computer capacity.

3. Presentence Investigation Report Project – Connecticut was one of nine jurisdictions chosen by the American Justice Institute to participate in this project which was designed to increase the effectiveness of the presentence investigation report as a sentencing instrument and to reduce the costs of preparing them by training certain officers to be specialists. The net result of this effort was the development of specialized Presentence Investigation Units in the major population areas and of a new standard form for presentence investigations.

4. Volunteers – The contributions made by the more than 500 volunteers who assist the Office of Adult Probation are invaluable to the agency and to the department. The 227,566 hours of service contributed during the biennium was valued at more than $1.6 million. Volunteers work with probationers, cover courts, assist in the investigation of cases, serve on advisory boards, assist in fund-raising, and serve the department in many other capacities. In Juvenile Matters, the volunteers work with probationers, clerical staff, the courts, and in detention facilities.

The dedication of these volunteers is matched only by the department's recognition of, and appreciation for, their services. Without the extensive participation of the volunteers, the workload of the Office of Adult Probation would be virtually unmanageable.

5. Interstate Compact – Through its active participation in the Interstate Compact for Probationers, Connecticut enjoyed a reciprocal agreement in which probationary services and investigative assistance was shared with the other states, both in terms of Connecticut probationers living in other states and out-of-state probationers being supervised here.

6. Driving While Under the Influence Program (DWI) – Effective October 1, 1981, a new law enacted during the 1981 session of the General Assembly became effective. It provides for an education and group therapy program for first-time offenders in drunk-driving cases. If the program is completed successfully, the driver's record is erased. Between October 1, 1981 and June 30, 1982, a total of 3,606 cases had been referred to the Office of Adult Probation for eligibility investigations, with 100 cases (2.8 percent) having been found ineligible. At the end of the biennium, 2,614 cases were under active supervision.

BAIL COMMISSION

The primary purpose of bail is to reasonably secure the presence of a defendant charged with a bailable offense in court.

The restructuring, reorganization, and expansion of the Superior Court Bail Commission as mandated by P.A. 81-437 represents one of the most sweeping and significant achievements by the Judicial Department during the 1980–82 biennium.

The legislation, which was effective on July 1, 1981, was an attempt to resolve several major issues facing the criminal justice system:

1. **Jail/Prison overcrowding** – The severe pressure on correctional facilities was being aggravated by a high pre-trial population. Improved bail procedures designed to release from custody those individuals most likely to appear in court would make available needed space.

2. **Standardization of the bail process** – Strong central control standardized the bail process and provided uniform procedures through the use of weighted release criteria.

3. **Access** – The new system is designed to provide an independent bail review in a shorter period of time, so that accused individuals would not spend time in custody needlessly.

4. **Release alternatives** – By providing a system of release alternatives for the judges' consideration, the opportunity for the release of an indigent person is enhanced.

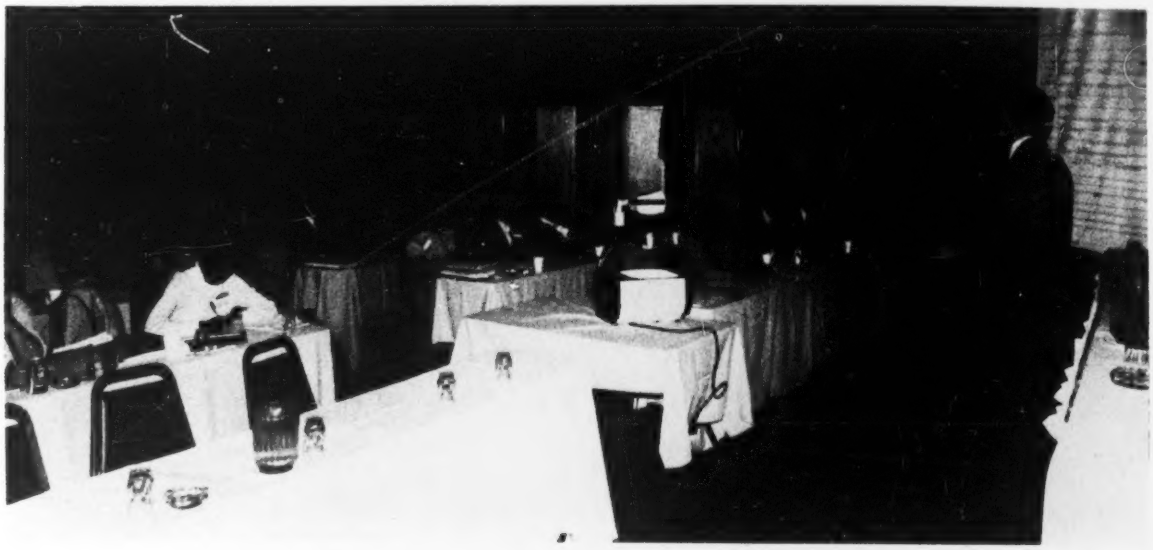
5. **Information** – The improved Bail Commission is designed to provide more reliable information to policy-makers, managers, field personnel, state's attorneys and, most importantly, the judges.

The state is divided into six districts for the administration of the Bail Commission:

District I – Judicial Districts of Litchfield, Waterbury, and Danbury;

District II – Judicial Districts of Stamford-Norwalk, Fairfield, and Ansonia-Milford;

District III – Judicial District of Hartford-New Britain;



Bail commissioners attended several training programs in advance of the restructuring of the bail commission in 1981.

District IV – Judicial Districts of New Haven and Middlesex;

District V – Judicial Districts of Tolland and Windham;

District VI – Judicial District of New London.

Each district is under the direct supervision of a district supervisor, with staff personnel allocated among the districts based on case volume, population, and court locations.

The Chief Bail Commissioner, who reports directly to the Chief Court Administrator, is responsible for the overall operation of the Bail Commission.

Major Activities

1. Development of a written weighted release criteria – A questionnaire has been developed in which such factors as the charge against the individual, his residence, employment, educational history, family ties, references, prior criminal record, and previous

BAIL COMMISSION

Movement of Caseload
January – June, 1982

I. Defendants interviewed by bail commission	15,661
A. Interviewed at police station	8,480
1. Released on non-financial conditions	3,590
2. Number of defendants receiving bonds	4,890
a. Posted bond at police station	1,405
b. Failed to post bond/Held for arraignment	3,485
B. Interviewed at court	7,181
1. Cases disposed at first appearance	818
2. Recommended by bail commission for non-financial release	3,117
3. Released by court on non-financial conditions	2,996
4. Recommended by bail commission for financial bond	6,765
5. Financial bonds ordered by court	6,852
II. Defendants for whom warrants for Failure To Appear were issued	1,128
A. Defendants interviewed at police station and released there who had warrants for FTA issued	495
1. Defendants released on non-financial conditions at police station who had rearrest warrants for FTA issued	407
2. Defendants receiving financial bonds at police station, posted, who had rearrest warrants for FTA issued	88
B. Defendants for whom court ordered financial bonds that were posted and for whom rearrest warrants for FTA were issued	633
1. Defendants released by court on non-financial conditions for whom rearrest warrants for FTA were issued	287
2. Defendants for whom court ordered financial bonds that were posted and for whom rearrest warrants for FTA were issued.	346

court appearance history are used as factors toward total points, which are then applied by the commission in determining bond or conditions of release. This system is updated periodically based upon experience with the factors described above.

2. Establishment of data collection procedures – A new bail interview record was developed to aid the commissioners in obtaining and verifying information provided by the accused. The commissioner's finding is reported to the court, state's attorney and defense counsel, and a duplicate is maintained by the Chief Bail Commissioner to provide reliable statewide statistics.

3. Bail Commissioner availability – Increased staffing has permitted evening and weekend availability of Bail Commission personnel.

Chief Bail Commissioner Paul Brown (seated) and Assistant Chief Bail Commissioner Thomas O'Rourke review statistics.

The number of bail commissioners and assistant bail commissioners was increased during the biennium from 23 to 43. Their responsibilities include: promptly interviewing defendants; verifying information obtained during the interview; determining or recommending the terms and conditions of release pending case disposition; preparing and distributing the bail interview record; notifying the accused of required court appearances; supervising, pursuant to court order, persons released on non-financial conditions; and reporting to the court and the state's attorney any failure to comply with the terms and conditions of release.

The efforts of the Bail Commission are reflected in the fact that, despite the substantial increase in serious criminal cases, the number of pre-trial detainees has remained relatively stable. Efforts are concentrated on detaining those defendants who present the greatest risk of not appearing in court.

COURT CLERKS

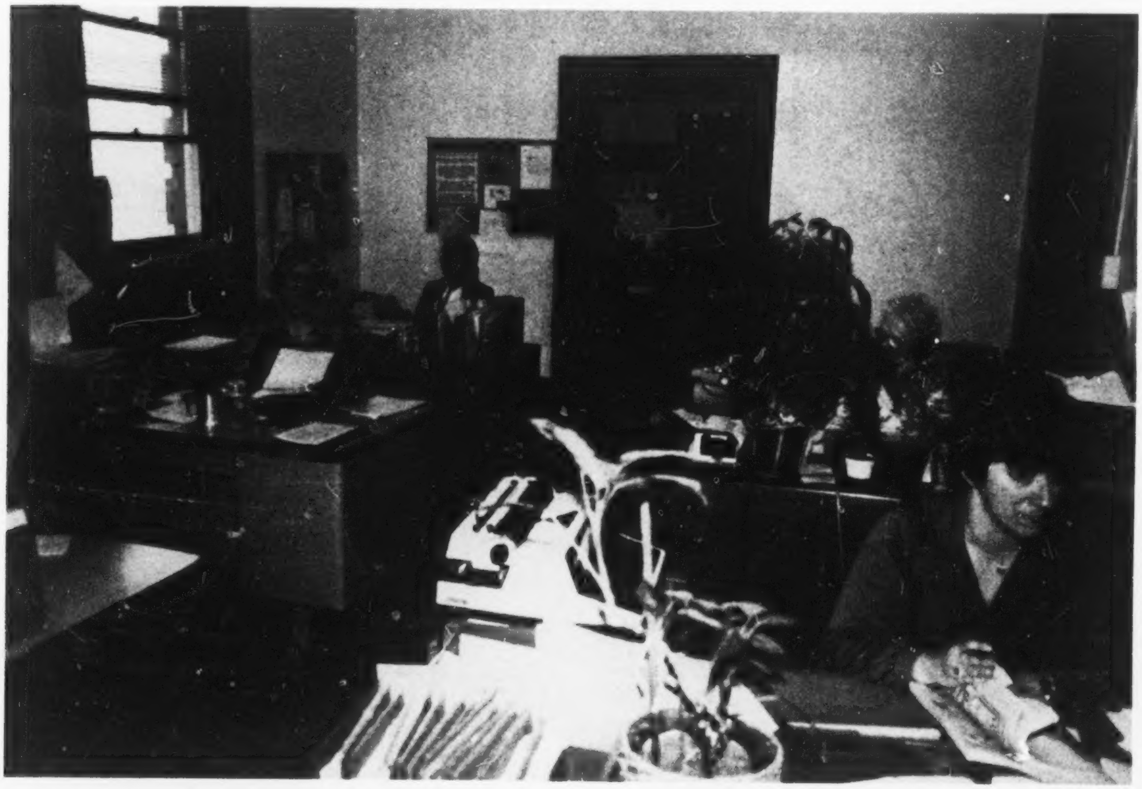
The focal point of any court operation is the clerk's office. During the 1980–82 biennium, the Superior Court maintained 13 chief clerks' offices for the 12 judicial districts and 21 clerks' offices for the geographical areas. These offices were staffed by approximately 443 permanent professional and clerical employees supplemented by per-diem temporary assistant clerks for the staffing of courtrooms while court is in session.

The essential character and importance of the clerks' offices is evident from the enormous workload which they process on a daily basis. Approximately one-half million new cases are filed at geographical area court locations each year, while the chief clerks' offices in the judicial districts receive approximately 75,000 new cases on an annual basis.

The clerks' operations may be categorized into five major areas:

1. Case processing – All actions affecting each case is processed through the clerk's office, from entry and docketing, through the trial or other judicial proceedings, to the eventual outcome of the case. It is estimated that over 10 million separate transactions were processed through Connecticut's clerks' offices during the biennium.

In addition, the proper preparation of lists of cases assigned for trial, which is usually ac-



The clerk's office at any court location, such as the Chief Clerk's Office in Danbury (above), is the central point of courthouse operations.

Rhea Mancini enters data into the computer in the Chief Clerk's Office in Waterbury.

complished through the use of electronic data processing, is paramount to the expeditious movement of court business.

2. **Records management** – The clerks' offices maintain accurate and up-to-date records concerning all cases pending at each facility.

3. **Revenue processing** – Each clerk's office is responsible for collecting fees, fines, and other revenue and for processing these funds for deposit in appropriate financial institutions on a daily basis.

4. **Information dissemination** – The clerks' offices play a vital role in disseminating information to other government agencies, private organizations, attorneys, and the general public. This responsibility includes notification of criminal case filings to the state's attorney's office, notification of motor vehicle case dispositions to the Department of Motor Vehicles, notification of criminal case dispositions to local law enforcement officials, and transmittal of information, such as findings of drug or alcohol dependency, to other state agencies. While the clerk's office cannot be a source of legal advice, every effort is made to inform the public about rules and procedures, and to direct them to proper channels.

5. **Management functions** – The clerk is responsible for the physical operation of his office. This requires effective management capabilities regarding attendance, employee relations and other personnel and management matters inherent in guaranteeing the effective operation of the office.

In view of the vital nature of the clerks' operations throughout the judicial system, the position of Coordinator of Clerks in the Office of the Chief Court Administrator provides a channel of communication between that office and the individual court locations:

1. It is the responsibility of the Coordinator of Clerks to promote uniform implementation of revisions in practice and procedure throughout Connecticut.

2. The Coordinator of Clerks provides important in-put in policy-making decisions by reflecting the views and concerns of the clerks, whose operations and procedures are affected by virtually all administrative decisions and changes in rules of practice and procedure.

Maintenance of active court files is a major responsibility of the clerk's office.

Major Activities

1. Computerization – The most significant development during the 1980–82 biennium has been the start of the implementation of the criminal-motor vehicle data processing system. During the two-year period, the installation of the system occurred in geographical area location at Windsor, New London, and Bridgeport, with New Haven added as the period was coming to a close. The expansion of the criminal-motor vehicle data processing system will continue in Geographical Area court locations as the decade of the 1980's progresses.

2. "Bad checks" – The Judicial Department receives hundreds of thousands of checks each year for the payment of fines, fees, and other costs. While the percentage of these checks which must be returned because of insufficient funds is extremely small, it does constitute a problem of growing concern. The Judicial Department sponsored legislation which was adopted by the General Assembly to impose a $30 fee for filing a motion to set aside a license suspension for ignoring a summons or paying with a bad check. Infractions tickets now used by law enforcement officials contain a strong warning that checks returned for insufficient funds will result in a greater financial penalty and in other sanctions. It is anticipated that these efforts will have favorable results.

3. Forfeited bonds – The collection of forfeited bonds is primarily the responsibility of the Criminal Justice Division. Through cooperation between the clerks and state's attorneys, marked improvements are anticipated during the 1982–84 biennium.

The Waterbury Judicial District courthouse.

FAMILY DIVISION

The Family Division of the Superior Court provides a wide range of services to the court and public in cases involving family-related or child-oriented problems. The division is organized on a statewide basis with a central administrative structure and fifty-one field office locations providing services to all judicial district, geographical area, and juvenile matters court locations.

The 1980–82 biennium was a period of extensive restructuring and consolidation to increase the quality and efficiency of programs. Three consolidated units – Family Services, Support Enforcement, and Juvenile Matters – now constitute the division.

Family Services Unit

The Family Services Unit operates programs dealing with dissolution of marriage cases and minor criminal matters arising from domestic and family conflicts.

Dissolution of Marriage

Services are directed toward resolution or improvement, through professional counseling, of the conflicts and problems in the family so that individual members can better deal with the underlying causes of marital breakdown and discord:

1. **Custody mediation** – During the 1981–82 biennium, a total of 2,189 couples were referred for mediation of custody and/or visitation disputes. The procedure was successful in 63 percent of the cases.

2. **Case study reports** – During the two-year period, 3,162 referrals for case study reports were made by the court. These primarily concerned questions of child custody and visitation (85 percent) but were also involved with family financial circumstances, and occupancy of the family residence. Agreed settlements were entered in 90 percent of the cases.

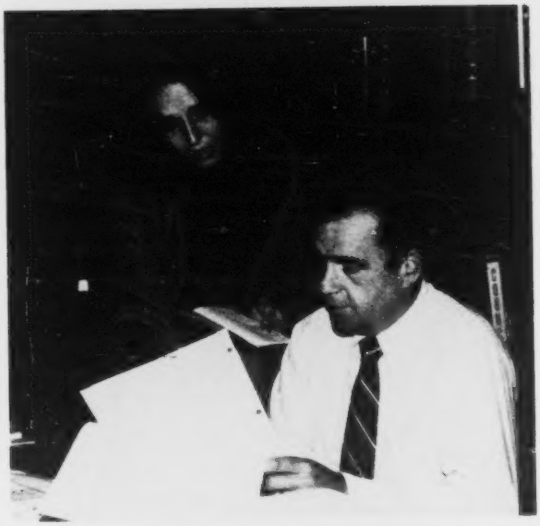
3. **Court services** – More than 7,000 cases were referred each year for "pre-trial conferences" involving attempts to resolve, narrow, or define disputed issues in dissolution of marriage cases.

4. **Supervision of custody and visitation** – On average, 250 families involving 380 children comprise the daily caseload.

5. **Casework services** – This program involves counseling services in post-judgment custody and visitation arrangements. The counseling is short-term crisis intervention with emphasis on referrals to community resources for specialized treatment such as alcohol or drug dependency.

6. **Divorce Experience Program** – In response to the needs of clients for information about the dissolution process, the Divorce Experience Program was developed to acquaint persons considering or involved in the dissolution procedure with an understanding of the social, emotional, and legal aspects of divorce. Volunteers from the bench, bar, court staff, and the mental health field conduct the three-part program. Responses from participants were

Hon. Francis X. Hennessy
Chief Administrative Judge
Family Division



Anthony J. Salius, Director of the Family Division, and Sally D. Maruso, Deputy Director for Family Matters, review division operations.

highly favorable and plans have been made for future presentations of this program in a number of judicial districts.

Criminal Offenses Related to Domestic Conflict

In geographical area court locations, counselors and caseworkers provide assistance to the court in matters relating to minor criminal offenses resulting from incidents of domestic or neighborhood discord.

1. **Mediation** – Attempts are made to resolve conflicts through amicable agreement rather than criminal prosecution.

2. **Pre-dispositional studies** – Upon referral by the court or prosecutor, inquiries are made involving arrests resulting from domestic or neighborhood disputes and disturbances. A report is prepared including recommendations which may be used by the court.

3. **Honor Court** – The Honor Court is conducted with the cooperation of Alcoholics Anonymous for the alleviation of alcohol-related problems. The cases of offenders who agree to attend the six weekly two-hour sessions are continued and dispositions are dependent on successful completion. Referrals are also made to community-based agencies.

4. **Domestic violence** – Increased efforts by the division to deal with the problems associated with domestic violence between spouses and unmarried individuals has led to the development of domestic violence pilot programs in Bridgeport and Stamford.

Support Enforcement Services Unit

The Federal Child Support Enforcement Legislation (Title IV-D) mandates that states develop comprehensive child support enforcement programs. Extensive federal resources are available to locate absent parents and enforce support obligations on a nationwide basis. The act also authorized federal reimbursement of 75 percent of the costs of state and local expenditures.

Based on the productivity and cost-effectiveness of the program, the Judicial Department, in conjunction with the Office of Policy and Management and the Department of Human Resources, developed a plan for the expansion and reorganization of the Child Support Enforcement program. Following legislative approval and funding, implementation was initiated in July, 1981.

During the 1980–82 biennium a total of $69.9 million was collected as compared to the $52.8 million collected during 1978–80. Also, $35.5 million was forwarded to the state treasury, an increase of 54 percent over the $23 million during the prior two-year period. Over the biennium, more than seven dollars in revenue was returned to the state for every tax dollar expended to maintain the program.

Juvenile Matters

On July 1, 1981, legislation removed specific child behavior, such as running away, incorrigibility, and truancy from the delinquency definition and transferred such matters to a new program entitled Family With Service Needs. This new jurisdiction, and to a lesser extent the decline in school age population, combined to reduce the number of children referred and cases disposed by 15 percent during the fiscal year 1981–82.

Prior legislation, which reduced the period of commitment for neglected children committed to the Department of Children and Youth Services from an indefinite period not to exceed the age of majority to a two-year period, required the department to petition the court in many instances for an extension of commitment. The addition of extensions of commitment and an increase in neglect petitions and petitions for termination of parental rights resulted in an overall 17 percent increase in the filings of these types of cases.

Juvenile Probation Services

The objective of the Juvenile Probation Services Program is to provide support services in a system which identifies and attempts to respond to the needs of the child and family.

1. Intake services – The probation unit is responsible for assisting the court advocate in the review and classification of each referral either for judicial processing or for non-judicial intervention. Cases identified for non-judicial services are assigned to individual probation officers.

2. Pre-dispositional studies – In cases requiring court intervention, an intergral part of the disposition process is the pre-dispositional study which examines the history of the child and family and the current circumstances of the child. During the 1981–82 fiscal year, a total of 2,400 studies were submitted to the court.

Lora Perry, Juvenile Probation Officer in Hartford, interviews a youth in the Juvenile Detention Center.

3. Post-dispositional studies – Due to new administrative procedures and standards, the duration of court-ordered supervision has averaged approximately one year as compared with longer but less definite periods in the past. This accelerated review provides for reduced periods of probation in situations where services have been effective, or for revisions of the supervision plan where such intervention services have not been successful.

Among the programs used by the probation unit during the biennium were:

1. Vocational probation – This program provides specialized services for children beyond the age of fourteen who would not benefit from continued school attendance because of mental or learning disabilities.

2. Residential placement – The Department of Children and Youth Services provides the court with the capability of utilizing residential facilities and resources as alternatives when a child must be removed from a home environment.

3. Restitution – A subject of increasing public concern has been the accountability of young persons involved in acts of vandalism. Legislation enables the court to order children of sufficient age and capability to perform work in public and private buildings to make restitution for their offenses. The limit of parental liability is currently $3,000 for each offense.

4. Emancipation – Minors, age 16 and 17, may seek emancipation from parental authority under a law effective on October 1, 1979. Between that date and the end of the biennium, 161 parents and 81 youths filed petitions with the court. One hundred and seventeen cases were granted emancipation and 104 were denied, dismissed, or withdrawn. Emancipation was granted to 82 females and 35 males.

Juvenile Detention Services

The Division of Juvenile Probation and Detention Services maintains four juvenile detention centers located in Hartford, New Haven, Bridgeport, and Montville. These centers provide secure and safe custody for children pending court hearings, judicial dispositions of cases following an adjudication of delinquency, or placement pursuant to a dispositional order of the court.

The number of children admitted to detention showed a gradual decline for the period 1977 to 1980 and increased slightly in 1980–81. However, children admitted to detention during the 1981–82 fiscal year declined by 12 percent to 1,908. This drop was directly attributable to the new Family With Service Needs statute which prohibited the detention of runaway children.

Court Advocates

During the biennium, the Court Advocate Unit was established as an integral part of the process of handling juvenile delinquency cases on a statewide basis. The unit consists of seven court advocates and a chief court advocate, providing prosecutorial services in each of the 15 court locations processing juvenile matters.

During the biennium, there were 12,906 dispositions and both the number of pending cases and the number of cases over 120 days old were reduced significantly.

Judge Sponzo tours the renovated Juvenile Detention Center in New Haven with (from left), Charles F. Reina, manager of Juvenile Detention Services, Judge John Ottaviano, Jr., Anthony J. Salius, Director of the Family Division, and David Konefal, Detention Supervisor.

SMOKING
PROHIBITE

Judge Hennessy instructs students on the juvenile justice system.

GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE

The 1980–82 biennium saw the maturing of the grievance system which was developed in the 1970s to protect the integrity of the Connecticut bar while enhancing the confidence of the people of Connecticut in its legal profession by providing for a fair and comprehensive method of legal discipline.

The grievance structure consists of two major parts:

1. Local grievance committees – These panels, one for each judicial district, are comprised of three attorneys who practice in the judicial district. They receive and review complaints of unethical or unprofessional conduct.

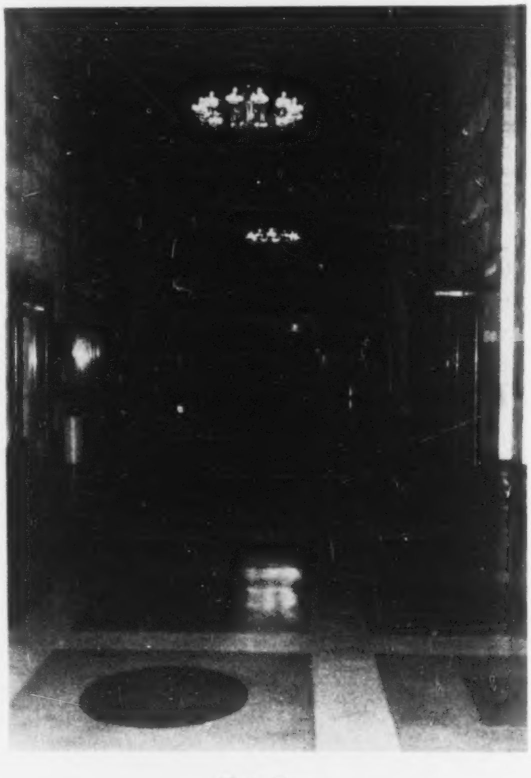
2. Statewide Grievance Committee – The Statewide Grievance Committee, comprised of nine attorneys and three non-attorneys, is the appellate panel to which decisions of the local committees may be appealed, except when attorneys are presented to the Superior Court for discipline. The Statewide Grievance Committee also has the responsibility for instituting complaints against persons who allegedly engage in the unauthorized practice of law.

These committees only have jurisdiction over allegations of misconduct which do not occur in the actual presence of the court.

The Statewide Grievance Committee is assisted by the Statewide Bar Counsel who also investigates and prosecutes complaints involving the unauthorized practice of law.

In addition, the Statewide Bar Counsel acts as Connecticut's agent for the national disciplinary data bank. This data bank reports annually on all attorneys who have been publicly disciplined in the United States by either a state or federal court. The data bank's computer printouts are used by the statewide bar counsel who, by comparing the names therein against the list of Connecticut attorneys, is able to ascertain whether attorneys in good standing in Connecticut have been disciplined elsewhere. The data bank's reports are also consulted when a person applies for admission to the Connecticut bar.

During the biennium, several rules were enacted by the judges of the Superior Court which impact directly on the operations of the statewide or local grievance committees. One, which became effective on October 1, 1980, prohibits attorneys from being disciplined without a hearing. Another, which also became effective in that year, requires an attorney to notify Connecticut within 30 days if he has been disciplined in another state or jurisdiction. Out-of-state actions are referred to local grievance committees for possible discipline in Connecticut. The final rule requires attorneys to notify Connecticut if they are admitted to practice in other jurisdictions.



Main Foyer
Hartford-New Britain Judicial District Courthouse

COURT INTERPRETERS

It is essential in protecting the rights and freedoms of accused individuals who are not fluent in the English language that they be provided with a competent and qualified interpreter who possesses a fundamental understanding of the judicial process. These same services must also be offered to witnesses, including the victims of crime.

This responsibility is fulfilled by the Chief Court Interpreter, whose staff of ten full-time employees is augmented by a pool of per diem personnel to provide the Judicial Department with the capacity to supply the services of an interpreter for any language which is required. Interpreters are not only provided for judicial proceedings at all judicial district, geographical area, and juvenile matters locations, but also at family relations offices, the Housing Session of the Superior Court, adult probation offices, or any other agency within the Judicial Department where the services of an interpreter may be needed.

Staff at court locations also arrange to have individuals who are skilled in sign language available to assist deaf or hearing-impaired individuals.

The unprecedented increase in the number of cases filed during the biennium had an unavoidable impact on the number of interpreters required.

Court Interpreter Edith Mimo assists non-English-speaking persons during court proceedings.

JURY ADMINISTRATION

The right to a trial by jury is one of the cherished freedoms which all Americans enjoy. Yet this right would be meaningless without the dedication, sacrifice, and civic-mindedness of the men and women who serve as jurors in Connecticut each year. The Judicial Department commends all of the jurors who assisted in the judicial process during the biennuim, many of whom found their service to be a rewarding experience.

The Office of Jury Administration is responsible for providing the Superior Court with a sufficient number of jurors for those cases which will be decided by a jury. Each year, the jury administrator, who is appointed by the Chief Court Administrator, sends questionnaires to approximately 100,000 people throughout Connecticut. Of these, one-half are disqualified under the statutes. Of the remaining, approximately 32,000 individuals are summoned and approximately 12,000 serve in the jury pool. Most of this work is performed by the use of electronic data processing equipment.

The Judicial Department is committed to taking administrative actions, proposing constructive legislation, spreading the responsibility for jury service among more of our citizens, advocating shorter term of jury service, and ameliorating some of the hardships faced by jurors during what may be a long and sometimes tedious period of duty.

It has been apparent for some time that the

Judge Stoughton welcomes new jurors to jury duty.

four-week term of jury duty is too burdensome in today's society. This extended period constitutes a sacrifice for many people, such as those who are self-employed. The judicial system would be better served, and the burden on jurors would be eased greatly, if the period of service were shortened. As an experiment, a program testing the feasibility of a one-week/one-trial system has been initiated in the Tolland Judicial District.

Another recommendation proposed by the department is to curtail sharply, or even eliminate, the number of exemptions to jury duty provided by state law. The decision whether to grant exemptions should be left to the judge. The adoption of such legislation is deemed essential to the successful implementation of a one-day/one trial system. (see Legislation)

Major Activities

Several significant activities occurred during the 1980–82 biennium.

1. Legislation – Legislation was adopted to select the names of prospective jurors from the motor vehicle list, in addition to the voter registration list, effective for the year commencing September 1, 1983. This legislation will make available for jury duty those individuals who have drivers' licenses but have not registered to vote.

Legislation also was passed to make the distribution of jurors selected from each town more proportionate to the town's population, by requiring that each town select 1.5 percent of their population.

2. Voir Dire study – Financed with a grant through the Judicial Department, a major study was conducted of the system by which prospective jurors are questioned for a jury panel, called "voir dire". Its conclusions emphasized that the system of individual voir dire, wherein prospective jurors are questioned out of the presence of the other prospective jurors, was an overly expensive, time consuming procedure which often was embarrassing to prospective jurors and caused unnecessary delays in jury trials. For several years, the Judicial Department had advocated a system of "group voir dire" similar to that practiced in the federal court system. Such legislation will be one of the major pieces of legislation affecting the Judicial Department to be presented before the 1983 session of the General Assembly. (see Legislation)

3. Research – In addition to the "voir dire" study, reports were also compiled regarding the use of source lists from which jurors are drawn, and the procedures used to claim exemptions from jury duty. The former study contributed to legislation previously noted regarding the use of the motor vehicle lists, while the latter study provides significant data regarding possible future steps to reduce duplication in the juror qualification process.

LEGAL RESEARCH

Legal research on pending matters is prepared for the Judges of the Superior Court by a staff of attorneys who work as research clerks. To provide this support service, the Chief Court Administrator annually appoints 30 law clerks, each to a one-year term.

The legal research center, which is administered by a director, serves as a resource for judges and law clerks throughout the state. Clerks work on-site in those judicial district court locations which have adequate space and research material to accommodate them. Research is reviewed, typed, indexed, and stored at the New Haven center which acts as a "clearing house" for all research done by the law clerks.

Approximately 2,000 matters are referred by judges each year for research. These matters may encompass pre-trial questions of law, as well as legal issues arising during and after trial. Law clerks attend habeas corpus hearings and, by special request of the presiding judge, assist in civil and criminal trials and hearings on administrative appeals. Similar to the judicial rotation of assignments, law clerk assignments are rotated on a periodic basis. This provides for exposure to diversified research problems, encourages development and use of individual abilities, and allows for a balancing of the work load.

To assist the law clerks in preparing research, subject matters indices to the *Connecticut Law Journal, Connecticut Law Tribune,* and appellate session decisions rendered after January 1, 1975 have been compiled and are kept current. These in-house tools are used to identify recent trends in the law, and to access current decisions of the Connecticut Supreme Court and the trial level courts.

Additionally, the law clerks contribute to long-term projects which benefit the department as a whole. Current projects include the preparation of a legal research handbook, the preparation of a guide to administrative appeals, and the development of model jury instructions, both civil and criminal. Anticipating future needs, storage of selected research material for mechanical access in certain Judicial District locations is also in progress. This will enable the personnel working on-site to access data from the New Haven center expeditiously.

Since its inception in 1978, this innovative research program has experienced significant growth from an original complement of 15 research attorneys to the present 30-person group. A library of issues already researched provides ready answers to recurring problems. The long-term projects in progress represent a continuous effort to create ways and means to better serve the needs of the judiciary through the best use of time, personnel, and resources.

The Legal Research Reading Room in New Haven.

RULES OF PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE

The authority to establish rules of practice and procedure and to designate the forms to be used in their respective courts rests with the Justices of the Supreme Court and the Judges of the Superior Court.

The Rules Committee of the Superior Court, which is comprised of four Superior Court Judges and one Supreme Court Justice and is assisted by the Director of Legal Services, continually reviews case law and legislation to assess their impact on court rules and forms. The committee also receives and considers proposals for rules and forms changes from members of the bench, the bar, and the public. It publishes proposed changes in the *Connecticut Law Journal,* solicits comment regarding these proposals, and recommends changes in rules and forms to the Justices of the Supreme Court and the Judges of the Superior Court.

The rule-making process enhances the fairness of the judicial process and the effectiveness of the adversary system in achieving justice, and it makes the rules and forms of practice and procedure as efficient and comprehensive as possible.

Following are summaries of the more significant revisions to the rules and forms of practices

The Rules Committee: (front row, left to right) Judge Harold M. Mulvey, Justice Arthur H. Healey, Judge William C. Bieluch; (back row, left to right) Carl E. Testo, counsel, Judge Alfred V. Covello, Judge Nicholas A. Cioffi.

and procedure which were adopted by the justices and the judges during the past two years.

Appellate Rules

One of the most significant actions taken by the Justices of the Supreme Court in the area of rules was the vote to initiate a one-year experiment permitting the use of television cameras, tape recorders, radio, and still cameras by the media in covering certain proceedings before the Supreme Court. (see Communications)

The urgent need to expedite appellate procedure was a major emphasis of the actions of the justices in revising that court's rules of practice and procedure. Highlighted among these changes were:

–Revisions in the filing procedures for motions, petitions, and applications to assist the court in expediting the hearing of these matters;

–Terminating the need for an automatic hearing of certain motions:

–Shortening the time for oral argument from one hour to 30 minutes, except when requests for longer oral arguments are approved by the court;

–Permitting the court to terminate arguments when the justices feel further argument is no longer necessary.

In addition to these actions by the Supreme Court, the Judges of the Superior Court also revised the rules for the Appellate Session of the Superior Court to expedite the appeal of court orders closing court proceedings to the public.

Superior Court Rules

Connecticut joined the growing movement to experiment with the use of television cameras, tape recorders, radio, and still cameras by the media in the coverage of certain court trials when the Judges of the Superior Court voted to approve a one-year experiment effective June 1, 1982. (see Communications)

In order to provide greater flexibility in assigning criminal cases to deal with the growing caseload involving serious criminal cases, the judges approved a rules change which permits the disposition of Class B and C felonies in geographical area court locations designated by the Chief Court Administrator. This change, in keeping with the spirit of court unification, has had a very favorable impact in the attack on the criminal case backlog.

The judges also approved rules changes to permit victims, or anyone else harmed by the commission of a crime, to make a statement, either orally or in writing, at the sentencing hearing regarding the sentencing of the defendant.

To expedite the disposition of criminal cases by making pre-trial conferences more meaningful, the judges also enacted a rules change to require that defendants in jury cases attend pretrial disposition conferences, unless excused by the judge.

In addition to these actions taken during the biennium. the Rules Committee has also been working actively on:

–the implementation of speedy trial legislation adopted by the General Assembly;

–the institution of a magistrate system in certain criminal cases;

–the implementation of arbitration and fact-finding systems in certain civil cases;

–a revision and update of the forms volume of the *Connecticut Practice Book*.

REPORTERS AND MONITORS

It is the responsibility of the court reporters and the court monitors to record verbatim testimony in Superior Court proceedings and to provide transcripts of the testimony upon request. Court reporters utilize stenographic recording equipment while court monitors use quadrophonic recording equipment from which the transcripts are typed.

Two major factors influenced the demands on the court reporters and court monitors during the 1980–82 biennium:

1. The addition of eight new judgeships by the 1981 session of the General Assembly had to be considered in the assignment throughout the state of the 144 full time court reporters and monitors and the supporting per diem staff.

2. The sudden and sharp increase in major criminal cases added to the Superior Court dockets during the biennium has been reflected, and will continue to be reflected, in the increased workload of the reporters and monitors.

To compensate for the increasing cost of transcribing testimony, the General Assembly adopted legislation effective in 1981 to increase the rate schedule for transcripts paid by attorneys and private parties. Another rate increase schedule will be effective in 1983 for transcripts ordered by governmental agencies.

Acting under the recommendations of the Chief Court Administrator and the Coordinator of Court Transcript Services, the judges adopted policies to establish priorities for the production of transcripts in a more systematic and expeditious manner.

Court Reporter John Carreiro records testimony on a stenographic machine (right) . . .

. . . while Court Monitor Julie Nesteruk utilizes sound recording equipment (left).

SEIZED PROPERTY

The very nature of the judicial process causes the court system to come in contact each year with property or money worth millions of dollars. These items may be personal property, contraband, or currency.

The Examiner of Seized Property is responsible for implementing a program for the return, disposition, or destruction of unclaimed or contraband items seized primarily by law enforcement officials in connection with criminal offenses. Procedures are now in place for the disposition of seized items which are not claimed by their owners following a court order that they be returned to them upon proper claim therefor. Disposition of unclaimed items takes place through auctions, distribution to charitable institutions, or other methods as prescribed by statute.

The overall increase in criminal cases impacted on the workload of clerks of court, the Examiner of Seized Property, and law enforcement agencies. More frequent field audits by the Examiner of Seized Property were instituted to facilitate the processing of property for return, distribution, or destruction.

The Judicial Department recognized the importance of maintaining the highest accounting standards in dealing with seized property to guarantee they are handled in accordance with state law. These procedures are continually reviewed and studied to improve procedures whenever possible.

SUPPORT SERVICES

Administrative Services

The Administrative Services Division was established in 1980 to improve the coordination and efficiency of various units responsible for providing administrative support services for the entire Judicial Department. The division consists of seven units: Budget, Finance, Planning, Information Systems, Labor Relations, Personnel, and Property Management.

These units are responsible for performing a wide variety of activities which are performed on a central, state-wide basis in order to alleviate field operations from burdensome technical administrative activities which, without a central office, would detract from the performance of primary activities. They also facilitate the collection and dissemination of information critical to policy-makers and managers.

While the total reorganization of administrative services envisioned in 1980 has not been completed – nor was it expected within the biennium – substantial progress has been realized throughout the division.

The accomplishments explained in this report are significant for the department and the state. What is equally important is that these results were achieved without the interruption of ongoing services.

Budget

It was evident at the beginning of the biennium that the department did not have the capability of devoting the attention required to meet the ever-increasing demands of the budget process in these austere times. Accordingly, this process was removed from the Finance Unit and established as a separate unit to increase budgetary control and monitoring. This action had two significant effects:

1. It enhanced the department's ability to respond to other agencies and branches of government whose inquiries affect the department's capacity to acquire essential resources.

Budget Director Virginia Jones played a major role in the department's efforts to develop a program budget.

2. It improved the availability of information which is vital to administrators and managers in meeting their responsibility of managing their operations efficiently and effectively.

Major Activities

The Budget Unit recorded major progress during the biennium in the following areas:

1. Improved allocations – A new system of allotting appropriations to the major divisions within the department gives administrators greater control over their appropriation.

2. Automation – A new automated budgeting system, which provides for vastly improved monitoring and reporting capabilities, significantly aids in the budget preparation process.

3. Program budgeting – The unit performed a leading role in the state's preparations for instituting program budgeting, which allows for a comparison between cost and benefits, rather than indicating the amount deemed necessary for goods, services, and personnel. For the 1983-84 fiscal year, the department will submit both a line-item and a program budget. Even though this places an additional burden on the unit, the opportunity during the development stage of this effort is worthwhile.

Financial Services Unit

The Financial Services Unit was reorganized to provide a more integrated approach to essential fiscal services. The budget process was placed into a separate unit and three sub-units were reorganized: Expenditure Accounting, Revenue Accounting, and Internal Auditing. This revised structure allows for the more effective use of available resources.

Major Activities

The Financial Services Unit recorded the following achievements during the biennium:

1. **Automated systems** – This included:

–the development of an automated accounting system;

–modernization of the Restitution Accounting System;

–creation of an automated payroll accounting system;

–development of a new Accounts Payable Encumbering System;

–progress in developing a new revenue accounting system.

2. **In-house auditing** – The development of an in-house financial auditing capacity will give the department the opportunity to identify problems earlier, develop standards, and commence more meaningful performance auditing.

Judicial Information Systems

The Judicial Information Systems Unit is responsible for all data processing operations within the Judicial Department. This duty focuses on two broad areas: court operations and administrative services. The data processing systems facilitate the processing of court business, provide more streamlined support procedures, relieves personnel from performing many tasks, and serves as a source of vital information for managers and decision-makers.

Major Activities

Tremendous progress has been made in the development of automated systems to support

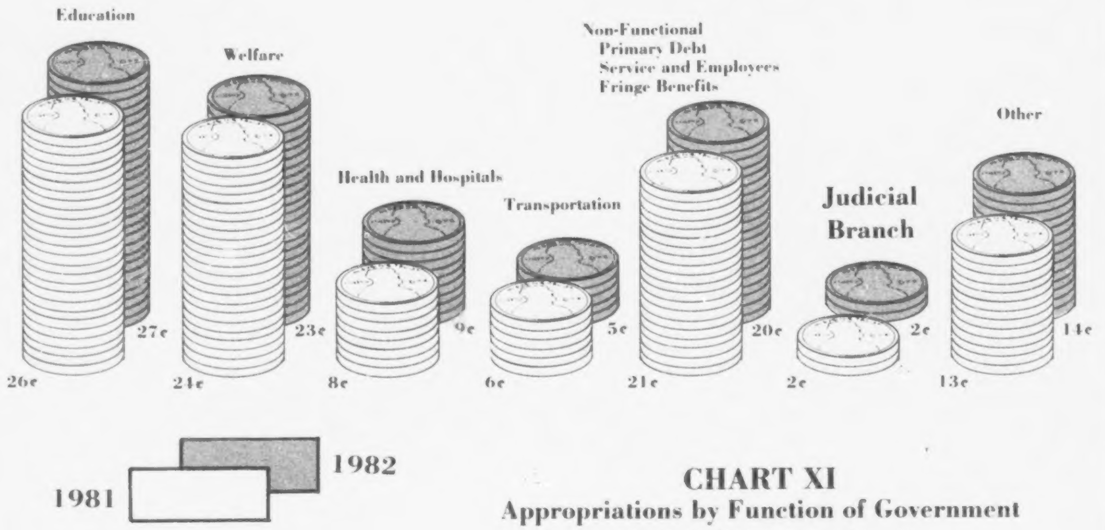


CHART XI
Appropriations by Function of Government
for each dollar appropriated

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

EXPENDITURES AND REVENUE

JULY 1, 1980 - JUNE 30, 1982

EXPENDITURES	FY 1980-81	FY 1981-82
General Fund		
Personal Services	$33,888,711	$33,509,122
Other Expenses	9,687,635	10,720,000
Other Current Expenses	17,446	1,694,609
Equipment	339,675	237,814
Total General Fund	$43,933,467	$46,161,545
Federal Funds	979,338	1,219,459
Other Funds	346,246	265,480
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$45,259,051	$47,646,484

GENERAL FUND REVENUE		
Avails of Court (Fees, Fines, Bond Forfeitures)	$24,269,647	$22,647,443
Sales of COLP Publications	187,761	310,954
Judges' Retirement Contributions[1]	198,115	53,882
Title IV-D Reimbursement to State		
Administrative Costs	2,565,896	3,061,611
Collections	9,823,022	13,451,826
Title XX Reimbursements to State[2]	3,675,000	876,150
Miscellaneous	172,908	262,603
TOTAL GENERAL FUND REVENUE	$40,892,349	$40,664,469

---

[1] Responsibility for the judges' retirement system was transferred from the Judicial Department to the State Retirement Commission on October 1, 1981.

[2] The Title XX program, which reimbursed the state for certain agency expenditures, was abolished by the federal government on October 1, 1981.

Computerization is enhancing the Judicial Department's ability to fulfill its responsibilities in the face of heavy caseload demands.

the operations of the Administrative Services Division. However, recognizing that the primary responsibility of the department is the fair, timely, and efficient disposition of cases, priority was given to case-processing systems tied directly to court operations. Although full implementation of case-processing systems has not been completed because of equipment limitations, the initiation of Administrative Services' programs has not detracted from the expansion of case-processing systems. The following briefly describes the primary feature of each system:

1. Civil/Family – The largest and most sophisticated systems maintained by the Judicial Department are those involved with processing actual court cases. Without these systems, the courts would be unable to function adequately in the face of current demands.

The Civil/Family system operates in all of the judicial district court locations. From the original entry of writs, through pleas, motions, and final disposition, this program handles an enormous caseload by producing all required reports, calendars, lists, and statistics for use by the court, attorneys, and management. The master computer file, which currently consists of approximately 170,000 case records, processes between 7,500 and 10,000 transactions per day. This system also prepares required notifications to attorneys, docket summaries, index cards, trial lists, assignment lists, motion lists, judges' worksheets, information for the dormant case program, and statistical information for case management purposes.

2. Criminal – This program is the first significant effort to automate criminal case procedures in the geographical area court locations and to assist them in coping with a caseload of approximately 500,000 criminal/motor vehicle cases per year. Initiated in early 1980, the system has been expanded to cover approximately 27 percent of the total state caseload.

The criminal system is a case-tracking system from the time of arrest or summons to final disposition. Video terminals provide instantaneous access to information concerning a case proceeding through the judicial system. Many clerical functions are being replaced with automated systems, including the printing of suspension notices, dockets, case labels, and case information.

Dispositions of criminal/motor vehicle cases are automatically abstracted, with notification sent to other agencies and police departments. This system, when complete and implemented statewide, will eliminate the backlog of clerical work in processing motor vehicle cases inherent in the present system that uses the Motor Vehicle Department for case entry and Central Accounting for abstracting disposition data.

3. Juvenile – The Juvenile system supports a computer file of over 40,000 individual master records accompanied by related referral and offense records for each juvenile offender. The entire file contains over 300,000 records. The Administrative Office of the Family Division can enter, update, and retrieve data or statistics concerning cases in the computer file. Victim information is maintained, as well as minimal non-delinquency data.

4. Central Accounting – The Central Accounting function, located in Middletown, performs two basic services. It accounts for all fines and fees paid to Superior Court, and it produces abstracts of case dispositions. This abstracting function is being replaced gradually by the criminal system.

5. **Adult Probation** – The Adult Probation system is designed to assist the Office of Adult Probation to manage its growing caseload.

6. **Jury system** – Each year, approximately 100,000 names are submitted for possible jury duty. The computerization and centralization of the jury process has relieved the 26 trial locations of the enormous burden of manually qualifying, drawing, and summoning jurors.

7. **CENTAUR** – The CENTAUR System (Central Accounts Receivable) tracks and monitors collections and payments for child support. This system provides a valuable service to the field offices of the Family Division for monitoring support monies which totalled approximately $14.4 million in the 1981 fiscal year.

8. **1099** – This system automatically processes the thousands of payments made by the Judicial Department to jurors, witnesses, and others providing services to the courts.

9. **Administrative Services** – The expanded use of data processing in the delivery of administrative services during the biennium has provided a hint of the promise which computerization holds in the coming years. New systems planned or in operation during the biennium will:

–modernize expenditure accounting procedures;

–improve purchasing and payment procedures;

–assist the Personnel Unit in the maintenance of records, the preparation and production of reports, and the collection and dissemination of statistical data.

Labor Relations

A growing and more intensive involvement in the collective bargaining process has had far-reaching effects upon the administration of the Judicial Department. Few areas of judicial administration possess the attribute of affecting individual employees in such a fundamental manner. It became essential during the biennium, therefore, that the department's labor relations activities be upgraded. This development of a permanent in-house capacity to deal with all aspects of labor relations became one of the primary objectives within the division.

Major Activities

The Labor Relations Unit recorded the following accomplishments during the biennium:

1. **New contracts** – Four collective bargaining agreements were negotiated, covering approximatley 1,655 employees.

2. **Negotiations** – Negotiations also occurred in a number of crucial, specific contract areas, especially the new employee classification system, revisions to the Bail Commission, and expansion of the Child Support Enforcement program.

3. **Education** – Departmental division heads and field supervisory personnel were offered training and educational sessions to reduce possible problems arising from the administration of new collective bargaining agreements.

Personnel Services

The Personnel Services Unit is responsible for administering the personnel policies promulgated by the Supreme Court, for implementing personnel-related actions taken by the Judges of the Superior Court, and for performing a variety of activities on behalf of the Chief Court Administrator. This unit processes all transactions normally associated with the employment of a large number of personnel, including hiring, termination, record-keeping, reporting, and coordinating personnel efforts for approximately 2,000 full and part-time employees.

Major Activities

One of the most significant developments was the completion of a comprehensive personnel classification system for the Judicial Department. The work involved in this process required a thorough and complex analysis of the duties associated with all positions in the department and a comparison, when one existed, with similar positions in the executive branch and in the private sector. As a result of this effort and subsequent approval by the Supreme Court, the department now possesses a comprehensive set of position descriptions which include examples of duties and minimum qualifications. These will improve personnel administration by clearly delineating lines of authority, recognizing special or supervisory skills, and by ensuring that the most qualified and experienced applicants are appointed or promoted.

Among the other major activities recorded during the biennium were:

1. **Automation of personnel records** – All personnel records were entered into a new automated personnel information system to enhance the maintenance of personnel information and the production of reports.

2. **Position control system** – A new automated system replaced manual procedures to identify positions which are vacant and filled throughout the more than 120 offices and court locations. This system was invaluable in light of recent fiscal restraints and position "freezes."

3. **Positive attendance reporting system** – The unit developed a new biweekly attendance reporting system which permits greater accuracy and control in monitoring the use of sick, vacation, and personal leave time.

4. **Affirmative Action** – During the biennium, greater emphasis was placed on the development and monitoring of the department's Affirmative Action Plan. Coordinators were appointed for each judicial district to assist in the implementation of the plan. Formal quarterly reports analyzing employment activity as it relates to affirmative action were instituted.

Planning and Research

The Planning and Research Unit experienced a fundamental and vital evolution due primarily to the termination of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration program. This change led to a greater involvement in the planning process unrelated to federal funding, and a greater concentration on other areas.

Major Activities

The Planning and Research Unit recorded the following accomplishments during the biennium:

1. **Administrative Services reorganization** – The unit played an extensive role in the studies, discussions, planning, and implementation of the reorganization of the Administrative Services Division.

2. **Implementation of Bail Commission legislation** – Previous experience with prison overcrowding studies placed the unit in an excellent position to assist in the implementation of legislation extending the size and scope of the Bail Commission. Actions included the development of weighted release criteria, recommendations concerning the structure of the new Bail Commission and its staffing levels, the development of training programs, and the creation of an implementation schedule.

3. **Analysis of Central Accounting** – The unit completed a comprehensive study of the

Personnel Director Frank Cassello (center) reviews job specifications with Personnel Officers Gayle Hooker and Siegbert Kaufmann.

Electronic Accounting Machine Section to implement a modern, computerized approach to what had been an antiquated, card-punching system.

Property Management Unit

This unit's major areas of responsibility are purchasing, facilities management, and resource monitoring. Taken together, these three areas represent an investment of millions of dollars and center on key areas of operations which are essential to the effective operation of any state agency.

Major Activities

Following are the major activities according to the respective sub-unit:

PURCHASING

1. Implementation of a new micro-computer system to handle contract and bid preparations, vendor list maintenance, motor vehicle fleet inventory, leased building and capital equipment maintenance, and bid report summaries. The system is also capable of communicating with other state agencies, including the central warehouse.

2. Involvement in the implementation of the accounting, budgeting, accounts payable, and unencumbered funds system so that the activities of the Purchasing Section, the Financial Services Unit, and the Budget Unit are coordinated.

FACILITIES

The Facilities Section is responsible for coordinating the department's activities with respect to the construction, leasing, renovation, and repair of all courthouses and support facilities throughout the state. This complex activity involves a number of state agencies, each of which possess specific statutory responsibilities. As a result, the Facilities Section has an important role in assessing the needs of the Judicial Department and transmitting those needs to other state agencies.

In addition to the various leasing, repair, and construction projects which are detailed in the Facilities chapter of this report, the Facilities Unit recorded major progress in key areas:

1. **Facilities planning** – The General Assembly requires that each agency requesting an appropriation for capital construction or improvements prepare annually a five-year "Facility and Capital Plan". The department has placed 13 projects on its priority list for the period beginning July 1, 1983.

2. **Care and custody of facilities** – The care and custody of facilities is currently under the statutory control of the Bureau of Public Works in the Department of Administrative Services. The bureau has proposed that these responsibilities be transferred to the Judicial Department. (see Legislation)

RESOURCE MONITORING

The Resource Monitoring Unit is a new section charged with analyzing and monitoring the use of such resources as public utilities, motor vehicles, and capital equipment. A new automated inventory system has replaced the outmoded manual card filing system to track the approximately 143,000 items located in all courthouse and office locations.

SUMMARY CAPITAL PROJECT FUND REQUESTS
1983-1988

Estimated Priority	Total Project Number and/or Description	Project Cost 83-84	Authorized Funds	Net Funds Required 83-84	Net Funds Required 84-85	Net Funds Required 85-86	Net Funds Required 86-87	Net Funds Required 87-88
1	BI-JD-28, Hartford Criminal Court Facility	$22,940,000	$22,940,000	-	-	-	-	-
2	BI-JD-51A, New Haven Juvenile Court and Detention Center	3,781,450	3,781,450	-	-	-	-	-
3	BI-JD-47, Courthouse Complex, New London	7,794,000	7,794,000	-	-	-	-	-
4	BI-JD-54, Renovations, G.A. #2, Bridgeport	5,500,000	5,000,000	500,000	-	-	-	-
5	BI-JD-49, Courthouse, J.D. Of Litchfield	6,590,000	-	700,000*	5,890,000	-	-	-
6	BI-JD-58, Judicial Records Center, Rocky Hill	2,053,800	215,000	1,838,800	-	-	-	-
7	Renovations to Building, 75 Elm St., Hartford	2,952,000	-	500,000	-	2,452,000	-	-
8	BI-JD-53, Provisions for Handicapped in Courthouses	2,058,000	1,150,000	408,000	500,000	-	-	-
9	(BI-JD-52), Civil Court Facility, Hartford	15,624,000	-	400,000*	500,000*	-	14,724,000	-
10	Renovations to G.A. #4 Courthouse, Waterbury	1,968,000	-	1,968,000	-	-	-	-
11	Renovations to G.A. #6 Courthouse, New Haven	6,344,000	-	-	1,500,000	-	4,844,000	-
12	Addition To J.D. Courthouse, Waterbury	2,048,000	-	-	-	-	-	2,048,000
13	Addition To J.D. Courthouse, Stamford	1,537,200	-	-	-	-	-	1,537,200
	Totals	$81,190,450	$40,880,450	$6,314,800	$8,390,000	$2,452,000	$19,568,000	$3,585,200

*Planning Funds

COMMISSION ON OFFICIAL LEGAL PUBLICATIONS

The Commission on Official Legal Publications (COLP), an agency of the Judicial Department, is the statutorily-mandated publisher and distributor of the official legal publications of the State of Connecticut. Its operational capacity includes all aspects of reproducing printed material, from typesetting and printing to softcover binding. Among the publications printed and distributed by the commission as required by state law are:

–*Connecticut Reports* - the official, legal publication of decisions of the Supreme Court;

–*Connecticut Supplement* - decisions of the judges of the Superior Court or of the Appellate Session of the Superior Court, as selected by the Reporter of Judicial Decisions;

–*Circuit Court Reports* - decisions of the former Circuit Court, which are still published because of their importance in case law;

–digests associated with the above publications;

–The *Connecticut Practice Book,* which contains the rules of practice and procedures and forms of the Supreme Court and the Superior Court, as well as the Code of Professional Responsibility and the Code of Judicial Conduct;

–*The Connecticut Law Journal* - the official publication of the State of Connecticut in which Supreme Court decisions are released, Superior Court decisions to be published in the *Connecticut Supplement* are released, rules and regulations of state agencies are published, and various listings and announcements are contained.

In addition to these officially-mandated publications, the commission also performs services for the Judicial Department as its in-house printer. Items produced in this capacity include most forms used in the Superior Court, copies of records and briefs filed with the Supreme Court, miscellaneous printing such as administrative memos, and the various reports and pamphlets of the Judicial Department.

The commission, which is located in East Hartford with distribution facilities located in South Windsor, is also responsible for the maintenance of all libraries for court facilities and judges. It distributes court docket lists and assignment lists to the courts, judges, and attorneys.

SMALL CLAIMS - HOW TO DEFEND
SMALL CLAIMS - HOW TO BRING AN ACTION
STATE OF CONNECTICUT JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

The Commission on Official Legal Publications prints many publications and forms for the Judicial Department, as well as other state agencies.

Major Activities

The demands on the facilities and staffing of the Commission on Official Legal Publications increased during the biennium. The rising number of appeals has had a dramatic impact on the number of records and briefs which were produced. An increased number of Supreme Court decisions during the biennium were published. The change in format of the *Connecticut Law Journal,* which is a tremendous benefit to the judiciary and the legal profession in Connecticut (see Supreme Court), requires a more labor-intensive operation. The increased caseload processed through the courts has required the production of more forms than in the past.

The commission has been actively engaged in purchasing modern equipment and streamlining procedures in the attempt to facilitate its operations. Through the investment of labor-saving capital equipment, the commission is able to achieve savings compared to the cost of producing its publications by private vendors. This effort to utilize the most modern technology can reap further benefits for the state in terms of lower costs and increased productivity.

COMMUNICATIONS

When he received the oath of office as head of the Judicial Department in November, 1981, Chief Justice Speziale established a major theme for court administration in Connecticut:

> "For too long the courts have been perceived by many as shrouded and operating in secret. This impression certainly leads to suspicion and, at times, even distrust of the judicial system.
>
> "We need: Openness.
>
> "Openness that will help to bring the people closer to the courts.
>
> "Openness that will promote understanding and an appreciation of what we do and how we do it.
>
> "We must continue to make our courts accessible to all the people, with equal right to the poor and to the rich, and we must also bring about a public awareness and perception of that accessibility through better communication."

The Office of Communications was created in 1980. Its responsibility encompasses the entire spectrum of communications and public information, including media relations, responding to public inquiries and complaints, supervising the preparation of various department publications such as the biennial report and the Allotment of Judges booklet, answering requests for information from schools, other states, and private organizations, and conducting other special programs designed to improve public understanding of the Judicial Department.

Major Activities

During the biennium, the Office of Communications was engaged in the following major activities:

1. Cameras-in-the-Court – Early in 1982, Connecticut became the 33rd state in the nation to allow the use of television and still cameras, tape recorders, and radio in the coverage of certain judicial proceedings when the Justices of the Supreme Court, followed by the Judges of the Superior Court, approved a one-year experiment covering their courts.

These votes, following on the heels of the U.S. Supreme Court decision in *Chandler* vs. *State of Florida,* were the culmination of a long effort to determine whether a test period of electronic coverage was appropriate. The rules governing the experiment were enacted after long and careful studies by a special seven-judge panel appointed by the former Chief Justice Joseph W. Bogdanski and Chief Justice Speziale, who was then the Chief Court Administrator, the Rules Committee of the Superior Court, the Justices of the Supreme Court, and the Judges of the Superior Court. The rules were carefully drafted to guarantee that the rights of all parties are protected while the media had sufficient flexibility for a useful, productive test period upon which any changes which may be deemed appropriate can be based.

The first proceedings of the Supreme Court to be covered by the media under the new rules were held on June 1, 1982. Televised trials in the Superior Court began at several locations during subsequent weeks. As requested by the Judges of the Superior Court, the Office of Communications is monitoring the experiment and the Chief Court Administrator will submit an evaluation of it to the judges by May 1, 1983.

2. Erasure law – Following the initiative of the Judicial Department in widening lines of communications with editorial staffs and other opinion-makers in Connecticut, it was learned that a major loophole existed in state law

Reporters listen intently to Supreme Court proceedings (right) while a cameraman focuses in on a trial in Litchfield (bottom). (Litchfield photo courtesy of THE WATERBURY REPUBLICAN*)*

Chief Justice Speziale addresses high school students at a youth forum on the judicial system (above). Caseflow Manager David M. Jackson (below) conducts one of several public hearings held during the year on the operations of the small claims session.

regarding the automatic erasure of court records following a finding of "not guilty" or the dismissal of charges. A news organization which had reported the arrest of a person could not, unless a reporter was present in the courtroom, confirm subsequent action in which a "not guilty" finding was made or the charges were dismissed. The clerk's office could not confirm such action because state law provided that the records on the case be erased immediately. This was a particular hardship on weekly news organizations which could not assign a reporter to court on a daily basis.

The Judicial Department introduced legislation, which subsequently became law, extending the period before erasure occurred in these cases to the end of the appeal period – usually 20 days – unless an appeal was taken. Its importance lies in the fact that it is as crucial to inform the public within a reasonable period of time of dismissals and findings of "not guilty" as it is to inform them of the arrests. However, the importance eventually of erasing the records in such cases is also recognized.

3. Court Visitation Program – Since its inception in 1979, the Court Visitation Program has been an important vehicle through which the public, primarily school groups, have learned about the judicial process by visiting court locations. Nearly 8,000 persons have participated in the program, which originally began as part of the Law Day observance, but now has expanded into autumn and spring sessions.

The Court Visitation Program, which includes court tours, visits with judges, an explanation of the judicial process by attorney volunteers, and attendance at judicial proceedings, is cosponsored by the Judicial Department, the Department of Education, the Connecticut Bar Association, the Connecticut Judges Association, and the Connecticut Consortium for Law-Related Education, Inc.

4. Legal and govenmental relations – The Judicial Department values the close, constructive working relationship it enjoys with the executive and legislative branches of government, as well as with the Connecticut Bar Association and the entire legal community. A continuing dialogue exists with the bar to solicit their valuable input regarding issues affecting the courts and the legal profession. The recognition of the needs and interests of each other enhances the spirit of cooperation which is vital to improving the delivery of justice.

The New London Judicial District Courthouse

JUDICIAL EDUCATION

The department's Continuing Education Program reflects the reality that justice cannot be administered without an extremely well-informed and knowledgeable judiciary, one which faces the demands of burgeoning caseloads and of laws and legal procedures which are necessarily becoming more complex.

The goal of the Continuing Education Program for Connecticut's judiciary has been to provide opportunities to enhance judicial knowledge and skills. Since its inception, the program has become one of the most vibrant and complete in the country.

The major focus of the Continuing Education Program centers on two areas:

1. The development of programs, seminars, conferences, workshops and other group sessions;

2. The preparation of extensive educational materials utilized by a judge individually or in seminars.

Educational Programs

The department is dedicated to providing a comprehensive, in-state, educational program which meets the specialized requirements of judges throughout their career and which is cost effective vis-a-vis out-of-state program.

The educational needs of judges are characterized by two qualities. They are extremely broad and they change as experience increases. Consequently, programming ranges from a standard orientation at the time of appointment to half-day workshops, one-day seminars, and multi-day courses or institutes. Numerous continuing education seminars are held each year for all judges to deal with recent developments, trends, and general overviews of a subject. Additional workshops or institutes, often for smaller groups, provide in-depth treatment of substantive law and procedure on various, specified topics. These programs are geared to individual needs.

The wide-range of subjects reflects the broad jurisdiction of Connecticut's judges in a unified court. Significant topics during the 1980–82 biennium were:

- Recent United States Supreme Court Decisions (annual)
- Recent Connecticut Supreme Court Decisions
- Mandatory Sentencing
- Recent Connecticut legislation (annual)
- Voir Dire
- Judicial Writing
- Media Coverage of Court Trials
- Orientation to Juvenile Matters

Dr. Howard Zonana, of the Connecticut Mental Health Clinic, addresses judges at a seminar.

Nancy Kraft, Assistant Director of the Whiting Forensic Institute, discusses the operations of her facility with (left to right) Judge Barry R. Schaller, Judge Norton M. Levine, and Judge Joseph H. Goldberg.

When appropriate, nationally-recognized faculty, experienced in judicial education, are utilized. By drawing upon the knowledge and expertise of judges and others throughout the country, highly specialized and complex topics are effectively treated through an in-state program. Thus, all judges benefit at a fraction of the very high costs of national programs. This practice also assures that such programming is relevant to the needs of Connecticut's judiciary and is based upon this state's statutes and caselaw.

Educational Material

Each judge has access to an extensive library of audio-visual and written materials developed for independent research and learning. Past programs are preserved for newly-appointed judges. New programs are increasingly utilizing videotape as a teaching device for group and individual use. Augmenting the audio-video capabilities are printed materials on various topics.

Institutional Visitation Program

In recognition of the effect of judicial actions on other state institutions and organizations, a special Institutional Visitation Program has been established. The program offers an opportunity to visit state facilities and meet with their administrators in an informal yet structured exchange of mutual problems, views, and solutions. The visitation program now includes correctional institutions, child care facilities, the Yale Child Guidance and Study Center, state Forensics Laboratory, and Connecticut Valley Hospital. The program has been met with an enthusiastic response by the judges and it will be expanded in the future.

The activities of the Continuing Education Program are determined by the needs of the judiciary, the court system, and Connecticut's citizens. These needs are assessed through an on-going process and translated into educational opportunities in accordance with proven adult education principles for curriculum development, format determination, and evaluation. Since unification of all trial courts in 1978, it has been possible to deal with subjects in an intergrated manner within a general, comprehensive education plan.

FACILITIES

The Judicial Department's facilities program was highlighted by several major projects which had been in the planning stages for several years and moved forward into design, bidding, or actual construction during the 1980–82 biennium. In order to acquire facilities which are functional for the department and a source of pride for the communities where they are located, the Judicial Department worked closely with the Governor's Office, the Department of Administrative Services, the State Properties Review Board, the Office of Policy and Management, with local elected officials, and with many local organizations.

The facilities program involves a wide range of efforts, including construction of entirely new courthouses, renovating older courthouses to improve energy efficiency or provide more adequate space, or make a facility more accessible to the handicapped. These efforts involve not only courthouses, but offices which house support services and detention centers as well.

Following is a list of the major projects which highlighted this period in the facilities program:

Ansonia-Milford Judicial District

Negotiations are presently under way to provide adequate court facilities for the Ansonia-Milford Judicial District.

Renovations to improve access to court facilities for the handicapped have been completed in several judicial districts.

Danbury Judicial District

Construction of a modern, four-level court facility to serve the Danbury Judicial District began in December, 1981. When completed, it will provide a full-service facility for judicial district and geographical area criminal and civil operations.

Fairfield Judicial District

The court facility serving Geographical Area No. 2 in Bridgeport, which was built in 1888, is being renovated to provide up-to-date courtrooms and offices for court-related functions.

Hartford-New Britain Judicial District

Major progress was achieved during the biennium toward the realization of the Judicial Department's top-priority construction project: the fifteen-courtroom Criminal Court Complex in Hartford. All needed properties have been acquired, a public hearing has been conducted, and the entire Environmental Impact Evaluation process has been approved. This major court facility will serve the needs of the most populated judicial district and will relieve the department of its need to utilize the present GA 14 court facility at Hartford. Final drawings and specifications for the Criminal Court Complex are being readied in preparation for bidding.

Also in Hartford, major renovations have occurred at 18 Trinity Street to provide modern offices for the Family Division and to accommodate the housing session, which was relocated from a less desirable building scheduled for demolition. Renovations have also been completed at 75 Elm Street to provide a consolidated and efficient office location for administrative services functions.

New Haven Judicial District

In New Haven, the final design and specifications have been approved for the new Superior Court Building and Detention Center for Juvenile Matters. This important project will go to bid once the Environmental Impact Evaluation process is completed for the site on Whalley Avenue.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
WILLIAM A O'NEILL
GOVERNOR
COURTHOUSE COMPLEX
DANBURY, CONNECTICUT
PROJECT NO. 81-JD-48

Groundbreaking ceremonies for new court facilities were held in Danbury (above) and Norwich (right). Substantial progress was achieved in the construction of the Danbury facility during 1982 (below).

The existing Juvenile Building at 291 Orange Street in New Haven has undergone further renovations to provide interim service until the new building can be occupied.

Many improvements have also been made in the GA 6 facility at 121 Elm Street in New Haven to accommodate temporary Juvenile Court operations, to house the new housing session, and to update security in the handling of prisoners.

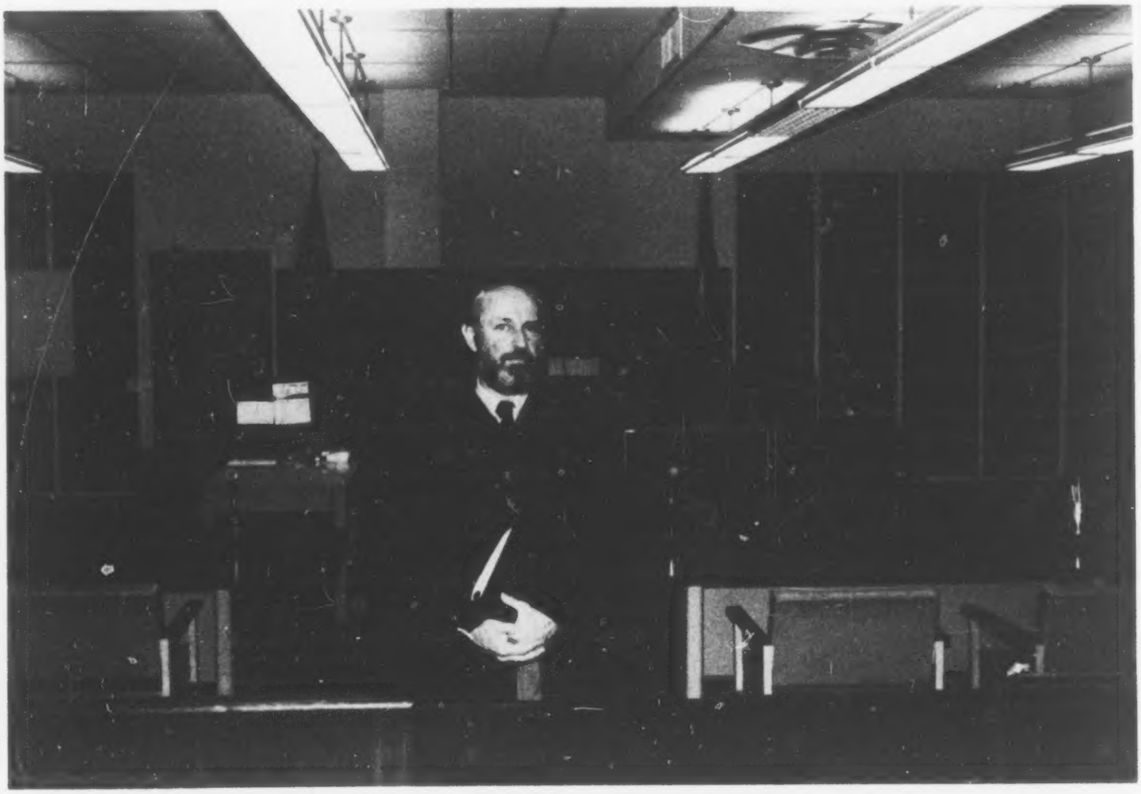
New London Judicial District

In New London, necessary properties have been acquired, a public hearing has been conducted, and the lengthy Environmental Impact Evaluation process has been successfully completed for the much-needed court complex. This project will encompass the renovation of the interior of the existing building and the construction of an annex. This important project will go to bid as soon as the final drawings and specifications are accomplished.

At Norwich, a new court facility to serve the judicial district and GA 21 is currently being constructed. Included in this project is the construction of a ramp garage to provide urgently needed parking spaces for jurors, court personnel, and the public.

Statewide Handicapped Projects

Extensive modifications for the accommodation of handicapped persons have been completed in judicial district court locations at Hartford, Danbury, New Haven, Bridgeport, Stamford, Waterbury, and Windham, in addition to the GA 6 court location in New Haven.



Judge John P. Maloney stands in the courtroom of the renovated facilities for the housing session in Hartford.

RECORDS CENTER

The Judicial Department Records Center, located in Hartford, is the storage facility for most records retained in accordance with state statutes and Practice Book rules. These include clerks' files and court reporters' notes, as well as the records of the Bureau of Support, Family Relations offices, and the Office of Adult Probation.

More than one million files are received at the Records Center each year. The number of criminal and motor vehicle files sent to the Records Center during the 1981–82 court year (400,000) was four times larger than the 100,000 files received in 1961–62. In addition, the center must process each month approximately 2,000 other records, such as orders regarding sentence modifications and violation of probation.

The staff of the Records Center is also responsible for answering the more than 500 requests for information received each month.

The availability of adequate space continued to be a major problem in records storage during the biennium. The department is seeking a larger, more suitable location for the Records Center to meet the needs of the Judicial Department.

Major Activities

Among the major activities undertaken by the Records Center during the 1980–82 biennium were:

1. **Destruction program** – The flood of new records coming into the Records Center each year requires that an active destruction program consistent with statutory requirements be ongoing. During the biennium, more than 25 tons of records were destroyed while another 15 tons were recycled, with proceeds received from the recycling being returned to the state. Records of a possible historical or geneological significance were offered to, and accepted by, the State Library.

2. **File numbering** – After consultation with federal archives officials, a new storage numbering system was instituted to improve the procedure for retaining and locating files.

3. **Records location** – The staff of the Records Center undertook an extensive file-tracking program to locate those files which had been missing in the past. This effort is now undertaken several times a year.

4. **Security** – A new sound detection system was installed at the Records Center to protect valuable files and records.

5. **New procedures** – To standardize the storage and safe retention of records at judicial locations other than the Records Center, the staff compiled guidelines and procedures for clerks' offices and other locations to use.

SECURITY AND SAFETY

The very nature of most judicial facilities presents special security and safety considerations which pose unique problems for the Judicial Department.

Court facilities are buildings where justice is administered under tense or emotional circumstances. They house detention areas, where accused individuals who are unable to post bond are brought to await their in-court proceedings. They contain offices, where the safety of the staff is of primary importance. They have filing areas, where important legal documents are maintained while cases are pending. Finally, they are public buildings, where the people of Connecticut come to resolve their disputes or watch their court system in operation.

The Director of Security and Safety is responsible for:

– compliance with local, state, and federal fire and safety codes and regulations;

– emergency and evacuation planning;

– coordinating courthouse security with the sheriffs;

– emergency training, including education involving cardiopulmonary resuscitation for judicial employees.

To accomplish these goals, the director works closely with state and local police departments, sheriffs and the Sheriffs' Advisory Committee, administrative and presiding judges, the State Fire Marshal, and the Department of Corrections.

While the age of some buildings makes complete renovations prohibitive because of cost, steps are being taken to improve the safety and security of these facilities. For new courthouses, being planned or under construction, safety and security are essential elements.

An important consideration is to design separate and secure corridors, those for use by the staff and those for defendants unable to post bail in criminal cases. These controlled areas, which are not accessible to the public, ensure that potentially threatening individuals do not enter unauthorized areas.

Other improvements have been made. The installation of amplified microphone sytems to provide for sound detection during off-business hours has enhanced the ability to detect and to thwart attempted burglaries. Modern equipment and materials are being used to improve prisoner security in cellblock areas. Metal detectors are being used when required to improve courtroom security.

In addition to dealing directly with security and safety provisions at the various judicial facilities, the department is also actively engaged in a potentially life-saving effort through its cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) training for judicial employees. This program, which is being offered throughout the state with the cooperation of the Training Section of the Department of Administrative Services, provides the widely accepted Red Cross CPR training. The lessons involve immediate steps to be taken when an individual suffers a cardiac arrest. It is believed that this training may prove valuable not only in judicial facilities, but during emergency situations which may arise at any time.

PROBATE COURT

PROBATE COURT

The past ten years have seen major changes in both procedural and substantive law in many of the areas of jurisdiction assigned to the Courts of Probate. During this period, laws relating to mental health, conservatorship, guardianship, termination of parental rights, sterilization, and the mentally retarded have undergone complete revision. Because of these major changes, the Probate Court Administrator and his staff have concentrated on recommending refinements in these laws and procedures during the two fiscal years covered by this report, with an increased emphasis on continuing judicial education to improve the skills of judges and court personnel.

There has also been a greater concentration on improvement of materials furnished to the courts to assist them in performing their important tasks. The *Connecticut Probate Practice Books* have been updated, including a complete revision of bond rules adopted by the Supreme Court in response to new legislation. The clerks' manual has been completely rewritten to cover the many new procedures. While legislative proposals continue to be submitted, they have been generally less sweeping in suggesting changes. With the continued emphasis in our state for improved procedural safeguards, especially in the human services field, many new challenges in the future are anticipated. The existing probate structure is properly designed, and support services are adequate, to handle those challenges.

Judge Glenn E. Knierim, Probate Court Administrator, reviews data on newly-installed computers.

Major Activities

1. Probate Judicial Education – The Office of the Probate Court Administrator has continued to provide high quality training and education programs for judges and court personnel. The Connecticut Probate Assembly has been most supportive and cooperative in promoting these programs. The assembly has a special committee which meets regularly with representatives of the Office of the Probate Court Administrator to discuss ideas for new programs. This office and the Continuing Judicial Education Committee of the Probate Assembly sponsored seven seminars in each of calendar years 1980 and 1981.

In addition to the regular seminars, the Office of the Probate Court Administrator has contracted with the University of Connecticut Schools of Law and Medicine to provide courses in related fields to judges and court personnel. Courses in evidence and family law were presented by the law school and a course in judicial decision-making regarding medical issues for minors, incompetents, and the elderly was presented at the School of Medicine. By special arrangement with the Connecticut Bar Association, non-lawyer judges are permitted to attend the association's continuing legal education programs.

In 1981, the Connecticut Bar Association Academy of Continuing Professional Development approved several programs sponsored by the Probate Court Administrator's Office for permanent accreditation. These programs include the annual conference of the National College of Probate Judges and the sessions held at the University of Connecticut Law School each year.

2. Electronic data processing – In 1976, the Probate Court Administrator's Office began a computer program to supplement the data being obtained from the Courts of Probate through a manual reporting system. The purpose of the new program is to provide a follow-up system to the Courts of Probate to assist in efficient estate processing and to analyze various aspects of estate settlement when the estate is closed. Since the program was instituted, valuable data has been collected using the central data processing facilities of the state Department of Administrative Services. Because of the small size of the program, it became apparent that it was no longer efficient for central data processing to handle these materials. Therefore, with assistance from representatives from that department as well as representatives from the Office of the Chief Court Administrator, the Probate Court Administrator's Office purchased a computer which was delivered in the latter part of 1981. Data from the central data processing system is being converted to this computer while new data furnished by the Courts of Probate are being added. The new system will result in the availability of more accurate and more timely reports.

3. Probate legislation – In 1981 and 1982, the legislature passed several acts affecting both the substantive and procedural aspects of the Probate Courts. Probate Court personnel, the Probate Court Administrator, and the Office of the Chief Court Administrator have worked closely with the legislature in drafting and implementing these changes.

At the request of the Probate Court Administrator's Office, the 1981 legislature amended the small estates statute to increase from $5,000 to $10,000 the limit on the size of estates eligible for settlement by an affidavit. This act also made several other changes which streamlined the small estates procedure. New legislation also provided that when a record of a hearing is made in a Probate Court by agreement of the parties under Sec. 51-72 and 51-73 of the statutes, the appeal from such hearing would be on the record and not a trial de novo.

The 1982 session of the legislature substantially revised and clarified the laws relating to the guardianship of the mentally retarded. The Office of the Probate Court Administrator and the Connecticut Probate Assembly submitted, and the legislature passed, a statute allowing visitation rights for parents removed as guardians and a statute revising the procedures of the Council on Probate Judicial Conduct and making the council's decisions public.

4. Forms – The Probate Court Administrator's Office has continued to draft new forms and revise existing forms to provide for the needs of the courts, attorneys, banks, and the public who use the forms. All forms are updated promptly when statutory and/or procedural rules require the same. In 1981 and 1982, four forms were drafted and fifteen were revised. These forms are of great assistance to court personnel and those who use the Courts of Probate.

The Probate Court system continues to maintain its high standard of service to the people of the State of Connecticut. A rigorous continuing judicial education program, excellent support services by the Office of the Probate Court Administrator, exceptional cooperation from the Probate Court Assembly, and computerized data processing all contribute to an efficient probate system.

New headquarters for the Probate Court Administrator's Office are located in West Hartford.

LEGISLATION

LEGISLATION

Following are the legislative recommendations which are most vital to the immediate future of the Judicial Department:

1. IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERMEDIATE APPELLATE COURT

Ratification of the constitutional intermediate appellate court by the electorate on November 2, 1982 gives to the Judicial Department and the General Assembly the tools to help alleviate the pressing caseload at the appellate level. Major issues involved in the establishment of this court must be resolved during the 1983 session of the General Assembly. These include the jurisdiction of the court, its effective date, and the number of judges it will have. The department looks forward to working with the members of the General Assembly in addressing these issues.

2. COMPENSATION OF JUDGES

The growing complexity of the law, the increasing caseload facing each judge, and the mounting pressures associated with dispensing justice in a manner that is fair and efficient demand a judiciary which is qualified, competent, and dedicated.

Of all the operations conducted by the Judicial Department, none is more important than the action of a judge deciding the outcome of an individual case.

It is therefore crucial that Connecticut be able to attract and retain as Superior Court judges the most qualified attorneys who are available. This can only be accomplished by a judicial compensation plan which recognizes the demands, requirements, and responsibilities of the office of Justice of the Supreme Court and Judge of the Superior Court.

The 1979 session of the General Assembly enacted a judicial compensation package which equalized the pay scale for the judges at $50,000 per year as of January 1, 1983. This action came at a time when there was a very real possibility of numerous resignations due to an unrealistically low pay scale.

While the legislature's action helped to alleviate a crisis situation, it cannot be ignored that Connecticut's judges, faced with the alternative of a highly successful legal career in the private or corporate sectors, are making financial sacrifices in a state in which the per capita income level ranks as the second highest in the United States. Only Alaska's per capita income is higher.

A second important aspect of this issue involves the compensation level of the professional, managerial-level employees within the department whose expertise and leadership are vital to the effective operation of the Judicial Department.

As the terms of service of these individuals grows, more are barred from justified pay raises because of the ceiling presented by the judges' pay. Unless judicial salaries are raised, an exodus of trained and experienced employees to the private sector may result. This could have a severely detrimental impact on support and administrative services, court operations, and other crucial services.

The Judicial Department fully understands budgetary pressures and demands and the challenges which they present to the legislative and executive branches. However, a further increase in judicial compensation is essential if Connecticut is to continue to be served adequately by the judiciary.

3. NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS

The Judicial Department shares the concern of the people over the lengthy delays in the disposition of many cases. Some of the delay is the unavoidable part of the judicial process associated with guaranteeing the rights of all parties. But much of it is directly attributable to the shortage of judge power.

Fifteen new judges were requested by the Judicial Department during the 1982 session of the General Assembly. Four were approved, including one for the new housing session in the Fairfield and Stamford-Norwalk Judicial Districts. During the 1980–82 biennium, the number of judgeships increased by 10 percent, from 119 to 131, but two of the additional judgeships were for newly-created housing sessions.

The magnitude of the problems facing Connecticut's judicial system became evident during the biennium when:

–the number of serious criminal cases added to the docket increased by 36 percent;

–judges had to be diverted from civil and family matters to help with the criminal docket;

–a decision in a federal lawsuit confronted the department with the task of reducing disposition times for serious criminal cases so that accused defendants would not go free without a trial;

–speedy-trial legislation presented future deadlines for the disposition of criminal cases and these must be met by the Judicial Department.

The department's goal is to have cases disposed within one year, unless appeals are filed. In many instances, the disposition of individual cases may be even faster. Yet these targets can be accomplished only with more judge power.

In the past, alternative methods have been attempted to ease the burden on judges. Some, such as the Small Claims Commissioners' Program, have been extremely successful.

It is an inescapable fact, however, that the number of judgeships has not kept pace with the dramatic rise in cases over the last decade. Only 13 new judgeships have been created since 1973 – three of them for housing sessions – while the total caseload entering the courts has increased substantially.

The people of Connecticut have every right to be concerned about lengthy delays in civil cases, or in the possibility that some guilty parties may go free because of the delay in their trials. No stop-gap measures can fully offset a basic need for more judges, which is the situation in which Connecticut finds itself in 1983. In the previous biennial report, a "substantial number" of new judgeships was requested. That urgency remains today.

4. JURY DUTY - ONE DAY/ONE TRIAL

Under the one day/one trial jury system, jurors are summoned to serve for one day unless they are selected to serve as a juror in a trial, in which case they fulfill that responsibility. The cost-effective benefit of this system has been clearly demonstrated in the neighboring state of Massachusetts. These benefits extend to the state, to the jurors and their families, and to employers.

The Judicial Department is strongly committed to reducing the length of jury duty from the present four-week term, which places too great a burden on many people, to a one day/one trial system.

If the one day/one trial system is, in fact, implemented, more people will have to be summoned for jury duty. This will require the elimination of almost every statutory exemption. Blanket exemptions automatically and unnecessarily eliminate all individuals in a specific group from jury duty. In many instances, that decision should be left with the judges based on hardship in individual cases.

The judicial system functions best when the broadest possible cross-section of citizens is available to serve the courts as jurors. The implementation of a one day/one trial jury system and the elimination of most statutory exemptions is a major priority of the Judicial Department in 1983.

5. SELECTION OF JURORS FOR JURY CASES (VOIR DIRE)

The laws governing juror selection in jury cases are antiquated, time-consuming, and detrimental to the Judicial Department's efforts to dispose of cases expeditiously. It is of utmost importance that Sections 51-240 and 54-82 of the General Statutes be amended to repeal the absolute right of each party to examine prospective jurors outside of the presence of other prospective jurors and to allow such procedure only at the court's discretion.

Connecticut is the only state in the nation which requires individual voir dire outside of the presence of other prospective jurors. It is not required in any federal court. We do not believe that the quality of justice in these jurisdictions is inferior because they do not follow our system.

Individual voir dire out of the presence of other jurors perpetuates needless delay at a time when the people of Connecticut are demanding, as they should, that state government take whatever steps are necessary to expedite the disposition of cases fairly and efficiently.

As recommended in previous reports, we strongly advocate that the abolition of individual voir dire out of the presence of other prospective jurors be a priority of the 1983 session of the General Assembly.

6. LITIGATION AGAINST JUDGES AND COURT EMPLOYEES

Lawsuits against judges and employees of the Judicial Department which are based upon the discharge of their duties are filed frequently in both state and federal court. It is recommended that the Attorney General be given specific authority and concomitant sufficient assistance to represent such judges and employees and that judges and employees be indemnified for losses that they may suffer as the result of such lawsuits.

7. IMPROVED LAW LIBRARY STRUCTURE

Current legislation provides funding for most law libraries based on an annual appropriation to the State Library Board. These libraries are located at Hartford (State Library and Supreme Court Building), New Haven, Bridgeport, Stamford, Waterbury, Norwich, Litchfield, Rockville, Putnam, and Middletown. This system allows for flexibility in funding on an annual basis according to demonstrated need.

In addition, law libraries in Danbury, Willimantic, New London, and at the judicial district courthouse in Hartford receive appropriations fixed by statute. We believe this latter group should be funded based on annual appropriations.

Moreover, no law libraries are presently operating in two judicial district locations: Ansonia-Milford at Milford and Hartford-New Britain at New Britain. These should be placed in operation to meet the needs of their respective judicial districts.

8. MAINTENANCE OF FACILITIES

The 1982 session of the General Assembly considered legislation transferring the authority to maintain state-owned judicial facilities from the Department of Administrative Services, Bureau of Public Works, to the Judicial Department. No action was taken pending the outcome of a study undertaken by the Judicial Department for submission to the 1983 session of the legislature.

Judicial facilities are currently located at more than 120 locations throughout Connecticut. Some are leased facilities in which maintenance is the responsibility of the owner. State-owned properties are the responsibility of the Department of Administrative Services.

The Judicial Department believes the existing situation does not provide the best structure for the most efficient maintenance of state-owned judicial facilities. It is recommended that legislation be adopted to transfer the maintenance responsibility to the Judicial Department, and that it be given an adequate budget, and staffing, to fulfill this task. This action would streamline maintenance procedures and eliminate the duplication and ineffectiveness which inevitably results when two large state agencies have responsibilities and/or interests in one area.

9. ATTORNEY DISCIPLINE

The Statewide Grievance Committee, established in 1979, is responsible for reviewing appeals from decisions of local grievance committees arising out of complaints against attorneys. The committee serves as an appellate panel from decisions by the local grievance committees and, in addition, is responsible for monitoring the expeditious handling of complaints by the local grievance committees. Counsel to the Statewide Grievance Committees may institute complaints involving the practice of law by persons who are not attorneys.

The sections of the General Statutes concerning attorney discipline do not reflect the changes caused by the rules of the court which established the Statewide Grievance Committee. It is recommended that legislation be enacted which would give statutory recognition to the Statewide Grievance Committee.

In addition, legislation is also recommended which would provide that disciplinary matters which must be heard and decided by the court shall be filed at the appellate level, rather than with the trial court. Such a change would promote uniformity in decisions concerning discipline.

10. SUPREME COURT

To curtail the fragmentation which occurred when the clerks of each judicial district were processing appeals, the justices have established one chief clerk's office for the processing of all appeals. Section 51-201 of the General Statutes, as amended in 1982, should be amended to reflect this fact.

Section 51-202, as amended, presently requires the Chief Clerk of the Judicial District of Hartford-New Britain at Hartford to keep the docket of the Supreme Court. Since the chief clerk for appeals presently has this responsibility, it is recommended that the statute be amended.

Section 3073 of the Practice Book states that when a case is argued in the Supreme Court before four judges and the court is evenly divided as to the result, a reargument before a full bench will be ordered as of course. Section 51-209, however, indicates that the judgment of the trial court would be sustained by the Supreme Court consisting of four members unless three or more of said judges concurred in a decision or reversal. We believe that the Practice Book rule provides for greater fairness and that the statute should be amended so that its terms comport with the rule.

11. AD DAMNUM

Public Act 82-441 has established a system for the reference to a fact-finder of contract nonjury trial list cases based on a promise to pay a definite sum of money, and in which the damages sought, exclusive of interests and costs, are less than $15,000. ·It also provides that jury trial list cases in which the damages sought, exclusive of interests and costs, are less than $15,000 may be referred to an arbitrator. Section 52-259, as amended by 1981 public acts, requires different entry fees dependent upon whether the damages sought are less than $2,500.

Accordingly, Section 52-91 of the General Statutes, as amended by Section 47 of Public Act 82-160, should be amended so that the statement accompanying the complaint clearly indicates whether: (1) the case may be referred to an arbitrator or fact-finder; and (2) the entry fee should be $75 or $45.

12. REMITTING FINES

While the imposition of costs and surcharges by the court upon a finding of guilty in certain criminal cases may be impossible because of the financial condition of the accused, or unreasonable because of the sentence of a lengthy prison term, the General Statutes make no provision for a waiver of such costs or surcharge. Although it is believed that the court has the inherent power to waive such costs and surcharges, it is recommended that legislation be adopted to reflect this fact.

No specific state official is given the responsibility for collecting unpaid costs and surcharges. It is recommended that legislation be approved giving this responsibility to the various state's attorneys in the same manner as they now have the task, by statute, of collecting forfeited bonds.

13. COLLECTION OF FEES IN NON-AFDC CASES

Present legislation adopted in 1981 and 1982 could permit the collection of fees by family relations officers when they receive monies due for alimony and support in non-AFDC (Aid to Families With Dependent Children) cases. Implementing this legislation, which is no longer required by federal law, would be extremely costly to the state and unfair to the parties making and receiving payment. Therefore, it is recommended that this legislation be repealed.

14. PEREMPTORY CHALLENGES

Favored also are legislative changes which would reduce the number of peremptory challenges (challenges for which no cause need be shown) available to each party and allow the court, in its discretion, to consider several defendants or several plaintiffs as a single party for the purpose of making challenges so as to avoid one side of a controversy from having an unfair advantage.

APPENDIX A

JUDICIAL DIRECTORY

JUDICIAL DIRECTORY

SUPREME COURT

John A. Speziale
Chief Justice

Ellen A. Peters
Arthur H. Healey
David M. Shea
Leo Parskey
Anthony J. Armentano

SUPERIOR COURT

Grillo, Anthony E.
Mulvey, Harold M.
Dannehy, Joseph F.
Testo, Robert J.
Hull, T. Clark
Berdon, Robert I.
Santaniello, Angelo G.
Daly, John J.
Hadden, William L., Jr.
O'Brien, Francis J.
Sponzo, Maurice J.
Dean, Harold H.
Aaronson, Lester H.
Callahan, Robert J.
Levister, Robert L.
Bieluch, William C.
Aspell, Mary Fitzgerald
Henebry, James F.
Quinn, Francis R.
Reynolds, John N.
Mancini, Philip E., Jr.
Goldberg, Joseph H.
Spallone, Daniel F.
Driscoll, Margaret C.
Dorsey, Donald T.
Chernauskas, Joseph J.
Rottman, Alvin G.
Brenneman, Frederica S.
Conway, Michael P.
Glass, Robert D.
Corrigan, Thomas H.
Ottaviano, John, Jr.
Morelli, Joseph F.
Moraghan, Howard J.
Jacobson, Burton J.
Kulawiz, JoAnne K.
Graham, William D.
Kinney, Frank J., Jr.
Stodolink, Edward F.
Fishman, Milton A.
McKeever, Martin L.
Dorsey, Leonard W.
Edelberg, Harry W.
O'Donnell, Thomas J.
Kline, M. Morgan
Ford, G. Sarsfield
Covello, Alfred V.
Celotto, Donald W.
Schaller, Barry R.
Higgins, James M.
Pickett, Walter M., Jr.
Novack, Stanley
Hammer, Harry
Falsey, Paul J.
Satter, Robert
Allen, Frances
Cioffi, Nicholas A.
Curran, Hugh C.
Brennan, John D.
Landau, Sidney S.
Hennessy, Francis X.
Ment, Aaron
Kelly, Eugene T.
Kremski, Julius J.
McGrath, William J.
Ramsey, William Beale
Spada, Arthur L.
Buzaid, Norman A.
Dupont, Antoinette L.
Healey, James T.
Melville, L. Scott
Hale, Robert J.
Cretella, Albert W., Jr.
Borden, David M.
Nigro, Martin L.
O'Connell, Edward Y.
Hennessey, Mary R.
Hendel, Seymour L.
Maiocco, John P., Jr.
Foti, Paul M.
O'Neill, Norris L.
Freedman, Samuel S.
Sullivan, William J.
Murray, William P.
Geen, Patricia A.
Barall, Herbert
Fracasse, Ronald J.
Mulcahy, John F., Jr.
Dolye, Edward R.
Purtill, Joseph J.
Tamborra, Sabino P.
Wagner, Jerry
Stoughton, George D.
Norcott, Flemming, Jr.
Smith, Allen W.
Zoarski, Howard
Shaughnessy, William M., Jr.
Drutman, Sherman
Flanagan, John C.
Noren, Richard C.
Ryan, John J. P.
Gerety, Thomas C.
Ripley, George W.
Budney, Walter R.

Coppeto, Barbara A.
Lavery, William
Barry, David M.
Klaczak, Lawrence C.
DeMayo, Anthony V.
Maloney, John P.
Vasington, Paul M.
Gray, Leander C.
Freedman, Frederick A.
Spear, E. Eugene
Harrigan, Dennis F.
Aronson, Arnold W.
O'Connor, James D.
Susco, Wendy W.
Hurley, D. Michael

SENIOR JUDGES

Longo, Joseph S.
O'Sullivan, Thomas J.
Ewing, William S., Jr.
Lexton, Roman J.
Eielson, Rodney S.
Bernstein, Simon
Levine, Norton M.

STATE REFEREES*

SUPERIOR COURT

Mellitz, Samuel
Baldwin, Raymond E.
Murphy, James E.
Alcorn, Howard W.
Thim, John R.
Shapiro, Louis
MacDonald, Herbert S.
Barber, William P.
House, Charles S.
Loiselle, Alva P.
Cotter, John P.
Bogdanski, Joseph W.
Roberts, J. Howard
Parmelee, Vine R.
Johnson, Sidney A.
Pastore, Philip R.
Doherty, James P.
Devlin, Raymond J.
Googel, Samuel S.
Klau, Joseph E.
FitzGerald, John Clark
Tierney, William L., Jr.
Reicher, Max H.
Tunick, Archibald H.
Mignone, A. Frederick
Bracken, John J.
Goldberg, Henry J.
Cramer, Eli L.
Cohen, Simon S.
Levine, Irving
Driscoll, Paul J.
Sicilian, Michael J.
Wall, Robert A.
Jacobs, David H.
Armentano, Nicholas F.
Saden, George A.
Hamill, Edward C.
Zarrilli, Kenneth J.
Sidor, Walter J.
Rubinow, Jay E.
Adorno, Joseph A.
Wright, Douglass B.
Herman, Milton J.
Alexander, John M.
DeVita, Henry J.
Missal, Harold M.
Belinkie, Milton H.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

Ciano, Michael A.
Membrino, John A.

JUVENILE COURT

McLinden, John F.
Gill, Thomas D.

CIRCUIT COURT

Pruyn, Erving
Sullivan, John J. Jr.,
Wise, George
Toscano, Alfred A.
Dearington, Searls
Stapleton, Luke H.

---

* Annually, the Chief Justice designates Trial Referees from among the State Referees.

APPENDIX B

SUPERIOR COURT STATISTICS

SUPERIOR COURT CRIMINAL (PART A) STATISTICS
STATUS OF ACTIVE PENDING CASES
7/1/80 - 7/1/81

	ACTIVE CASES PENDING ON 7/1/80				ACTIVE CASES PENDING ON 1/1/81				ACTIVE CASES PENDING ON 7/1/81				CHANGE IN ACTIVE CASES (6-12) MOS. SINCE 7/1/80		CHANGE IN ACTIVE CASES (+12) MOS. SINCE 7/1/80		MEDIAN AGE OF ACTIVE CASES
LOCATION	0-6 MOS.	6-12 MOS.	+12 MOS.	TOTAL	0-6 MOS.	6-12 MOS.	+12 MOS.	TOTAL	0-6 MOS.	6-12 MOS.	+12 MOS.	TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	
ANS.-MIL.	87	25	10	122	77	31	12	120	74	16	5	95	-9	-36.0	-5	-50.0	3.1
BRIDGEPORT	351	148	230	729	498	216	252	966	409	261	269	939	+113	+76.4	+39	+17.0	7.4
DANBURY	24	20	3	47	80	28	1	109	91	28	9	128	+8	+40.0	+6	--	4.2
HARTFORD	566	220	227	1,013	637	450	211	1,298	927	454	420	1,801	+234	+106.3	+193	+85.0	5.8
LITCHFIELD	23	5	12	40	31	9	4	44	57	8	4	69	+3	+60.0	-8	-66.6	4.7
MIDDLESEX	88	4	0	92	88	18	2	108	80	4	3	87	0	0.0	+3	--	1.8
NEW HAVEN	285	132	294	711	410	204	319	933	297	271	332	900	+139	+105.3	+38	+12.9	9.4
NEW LONDON	181	51	10	242	144	19	7	170	176	20	15	211	-31	-60.8	+5	+50.0	2.3
TOLLAND	36	17	2	55	34	19	5	58	46	19	12	77	+2	+11.8	+10	--	5.0
WATERBURY	199	67	39	305	247	116	33	396	275	120	52	447	+53	+79.1	+13	+33.3	4.9
WINDHAM	11	1	0	12	21	2	0	23	17	2	0	19	+1	--	0	2.0	1.5
STATE	1,851	690	827	3,368	2,267	1,112	846	4,225	2,449	1,203	1,121	4,773	+513	+74.3	+294	+35.6	5.8

SUPERIOR COURT - CRIMINAL (PART A) STATISTICS
MOVEMENT OF CRIMINAL DOCKET
JULY 1, 1980 - JUNE 30, 1981

LOCATION	NO. CASES PENDING BEGINNING OF PERIOD	CASES ADDED DURING PERIOD	CASES DISPOSED OF DURING PERIOD			NO. CASES PENDING AT END	NET CHANGE DURING PERIOD
			WITHOUT TRIAL	WITH TRIAL	TOTAL DISPOSITION		
ANS.-MIL.	122	204	207	13	220	106	-16
DANBURY	53	272	190	2	192	133	+80
BRIDGEPORT	880	1158	895	32	927	1111	+231
HARTFORD	1528	1830	1133	25	1158	2200	+672
NEW HAVEN	804	838	593	50	643	999	+195
LITCHFIELD	62	158	98	9	107	113	+51
MIDDLESEX	92	319	306	8	314	97	+5
NEW LONDON	288	764	763	7	770	282	-6
TOLLAND	80	134	111	9	120	94	+14
WINDHAM	23	99	91	3	94	28	+5
WATERBURY	371	606	440	11	451	526	+155
TOTAL	4303	6382	4827	169	4996	5689	+1386

SUPERIOR COURT CRIMINAL (PART A) CASES
STATUS OF PENDING CASES ON 7/1/81

LOCATION	TOTAL CASES PENDING	INACTIVE CASES	ACTIVE CASES	PROCEDURAL STAGE OF ACTIVE CASES			AGE OF ACTIVE CASES FOR CONFINED DEFENDANTS (IN. MOS.)		
				WAITING PLEA	WAITING TRIAL	WAITING SENTENCE	3 - 6	6 - 12	OVER 12
ANS.-MIL.	106	11	95	0	85	10	5	5	0
BRIDGEPORT	1,111	172	939	63	788	88	87	79	22
DANBURY	133	5	128	7	111	10	14	3	0
HARTFORD	2,200	399	1,801	163	1,611	27	133	108	41
LITCHFIELD	113	44	69	1	29	39	40	1	0
MIDDLESEX	97	10	87	8	72	7	3	1	1
NEW HAVEN	999	99	900	12	844	44	75	90	27
NEW LONDON	282	71	211	24	160	27	9	1	2
TOLLAND	94	17	77	11	66	0	14	2	0
WATERBURY	526	79	447	63	330	54	31	26	10
WINDHAM	28	9	19	14	3	2	1	0	0
STATE	5,689	916	4,773	366	4,099	308	412	316	103

SUPERIOR COURT CRIMINAL (PARTS A, B, & C) STATISTICS
JUDICIAL DISTRICT LOCATIONS
STATUS OF ACTIVE PENDING CASES
JULY 1, 1982

	ACTIVE CASES PENDING ON 7/1/81				ACTIVE CASES PENDING ON 1/1/82				ACTIVE CASES PENDING ON 7/1/82				CHANGE IN ACTIVE CASES (6-12) MOS. SINCE 7/1/81		CHANGE IN ACTIVE CASES (+12) MOS. SINCE 7/1/81		MEDIAN AGE OF ACTIVE CASES
LOCATION	0-6 MOS.	6-12 MOS.	+12 MOS.	TOTAL	0-6 MOS.	6-12 MOS.	+12 MOS.	TOTAL	0-6 MOS.	6-12 MOS.	+12 MOS.	TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	
ANS.-MIL.	74	16	5	95	49	34	6	89	59	6	4	69	-10	-62.5	-1	-20.0	2.0
BRIDGEPORT	409	261	269	939	319	264	274	857	210	183	181	574	-78	-30.0	-88	-32.7	8.5
DANBURY	91	28	9	128	81	39	17	137	80	17	5	102	-11	-39.3	-4	-44.4	3.4
HARTFORD	927	454	420	1,801	515	696	555	1,766	342	324	493	1,159	-130	-28.6	+73	+17.4	10.4
LITCHFIELD	57	8	4	69	29	4	1	34	21	13	0	34	+5	+62.5	-4	-100.0	2.7
MIDDLESEX	80	4	3	87	63	23	6	92	92	4	2	98	0	0.0	-1	--	2.4
NEW HAVEN	297	271	332	900	346	210	406	962	363	268	335	966	-3	-1.1	+3	+0.9	8.7
NEW LONDON	176	20	15	211	124	4	7	135	55	4	1	60	-16	-80.0	-14	-93.3	2.3
STAMFORD	0	0	0	0	81	0	0	81	160	16	0	176	+16	--	0	0.0	3.3
TOLLAND	46	19	12	77	57	16	10	83	38	29	4	71	+10	+52.7	-8	-66.7	5.5
WATERBURY	275	120	52	447	205	162	75	442	176	95	90	361	-25	-20.8	+38	+73.1	6.3
WINDHAM	17	2	0	19	7	0	0	7	7	0	0	7	-2	-100.0	0	0.0	1.0
STATE	2,449	1,203	1,121	4,773	1,876	1,452	1,357	4,685	1,603	959	1,115	3,677	-244	-20.2	-6	-0.5	7.5

SUPERIOR COURT - CRIMINAL (PARTS A, B & C) STATISTICS
JUDICIAL DISTRICT LOCATIONS
MOVEMENT OF CRIMINAL DOCKET
JULY 1, 1981 - JULY 1, 1982

LOCATION	NO. CASES PENDING BEGINNING OF PERIOD	CASES ADDED DURING PERIOD	CASES DISPOSED OF DURING PERIOD			NO. CASES PENDING AT END	NET CHANGE DURING PERIOD
			WITHOUT TRIAL	WITH TRIAL	TOTAL DISPOSITION		
ANS.-MIL.	106	156	182	5	187	75	-31
DANBURY	133	277	274	5	279	131	-2
BRIDGEPORT	1,111	779	1,087	18	1,105	785	-326
HARTFORD	2,230	1,174	1,679	21	1,700	1,704	-526
NEW HAVEN	999	908	790	52	842	1,065	+66
LITCHFIELD	113	67	121	8	129	51	-62
MIDDLESEX	97	193	167	4	171	119	+22
NEW LONDON	282	493	640	12	652	123	-159
STAMFORD	0	337	144	0	144	193	+193
TOLLAND	94	140	153	1	154	80	-14
WINDHAM	28	77	85	3	88	17	-11
WATERBURY	526	525	598	9	607	444	-82
TOTAL	5,719	5,126	5,920	138	6,058	4,787	-932

SUPERIOR COURT CRIMINAL (PARTS A, B & C) CASES
JUDICIAL DISTRICT LOCATIONS
STATUS OF PENDING CASES ON
JULY 1, 1982

				PROCEDURAL STAGE OF ACTIVE CASES			AGE OF ACTIVE CASES FOR CONFINED DEFENDANTS (IN. MOS.)		
LOCATION	TOTAL CASES PENDING	INACTIVE CASES	ACTIVE CASES	WAITING PLEA	WAITING TRIAL	WAITING SENTENCE	3 - 6	6 - 12	OVER 12
ANS.-MIL.	75	6	69	0	65	4	4	4	1
BRIDGEPORT	785	211	574	34	487	53	36	51	28
DANBURY	131	29	102	13	78	11	5	2	0
HARTFORD	1,704	545	1,159	108	908	143	58	99	93
LITCHFIELD	51	17	34	6	22	6	0	3	0
MIDDLESEX	119	21	98	7	78	13	6	2	1
NEW HAVEN	1,065	99	966	4	875	87	59	108	42
NEW LONDON	123	63	60	14	35	11	1	1	0
STAMFORD	193	17	176	10	122	44	32	6	0
TOLLAND	80	9	71	3	62	6	13	25	2
WATERBURY	444	83	361	30	270	61	29	34	9
WINDHAM	17	10	7	7	0	0	0	0	0
STATE	4,787	1,110	3,677	236	3,002	439	243	335	176

SUPERIOR COURT CRIMINAL (PART D) STATISTICS (INCL. MOTOR VEHICLE)
STATUS OF ACTIVE PENDING CASES
JULY 1, 1981

	CRIMINAL (PART D) CASES											MOTOR VEHICLE CASES		
	ACTIVE PENDING CASES ON 7/1/80			ACTIVE PENDING CASES ON 1/1/81			ACTIVE PENDING CASES ON 7/1/81			CHANGE IN CASES OVER TIME STANDARD SINCE 7/1/80		PENDING CASES ON 7/1/80	PENDING CASES ON 1/1/81	PENDING CASES ON 7/1/81
LOCATIONS	OVER TIME STAND.	TOTAL ACTIVE CASES	% OVER TIME STAND.	OVER TIME STAND.	TOTAL ACTIVE CASES	% OVER TIME STAND.	OVER TIME STAND.	TOTAL ACTIVE CASES	% OVER TIME STAND.	NUMBER	PERCENT	TOTAL PENDING	TOTAL PENDING	TOTAL PENDING
STAMFORD	74	318	23.3	133	478	27.8	98	347	28.2	+24	+32.4	371	220	505
BRIDGEPORT	336	1129	29.8	150	831	18.1	240	990	24.2	-96	-28.6	693	662	731
DANBURY	96	189	50.8	78	224	34.8	49	188	26.1	-47	-49.0	285	262	284
WATERBURY	89	529	16.8	167	444	37.6	208	686	30.3	+119	+113.7	611	315	421
ANSONIA/MILFORD	128	585	21.9	102	398	25.6	144	516	27.9	+16	+12.5	858	479	406
NEW HAVEN	357	1221	29.2	203	897	22.6	240	1044	23.0	-117	-32.8	269	269	589
MERIDEN	116	510	22.7	102	458	22.3	85	424	20.0	-31	-26.7	968	397	187
WEST HAVEN	133	425	31.3	126	389	32.4	135	458	29.5	+2	+1.5	444	314	323
MIDDLETOWN	90	451	20.0	202	537	37.6	162	467	34.7	+72	+80.0	939	258	315
NEW LONDON	52	315	16.5	65	314	20.7	72	373	19.3	+20	+38.5	1309	632	610
DANIELSON	42	186	22.6	30	196	15.3	34	195	17.4	-8	-19.0	252	120	165
EAST HARTFORD	124	468	26.5	166	541	30.7	163	609	26.7	+39	+31.5	632	480	340
WINDSOR	141	400	35.2	183	540	33.9	122	370	33.0	-19	-13.5	549	366	344
HARTFORD	307	975	31.5	237	1006	23.6	160	801	20.0	-147	-47.9	251	242	277
NEW BRITAIN	54	372	14.5	61	433	14.1	111	526	21.1	+57	+105.6	530	360	333
WEST HARTFORD	76	270	28.1	112	308	36.4	28	310	9.0	-48	-63.1	104	290	232
BRISTOL	152	422	36.0	185	444	41.7	198	430	46.0	+46	+30.3	374	272	227
WINSTED	25	197	12.6	49	197	24.9	35	191	18.3	+10	+40.0	271	179	197
ROCKVILLE	38	194	19.6	24	181	13.3	31	154	20.1	-7	-18.4	490	197	266
NORWALK	348	673	51.7	436	780	55.9	326	729	44.7	-22	-6.3	526	561	457
NORWICH	35	198	14.7	50	237	21.1	50	228	21.9	+15	+42.9	364	154	189
TOTAL	2813	10027	28.0	2861	9833	29.1	2691	10036	26.8	-122	-4.3	11090	7029	7398

SUPERIOR COURT - CRIMINAL (PART D) STATISTICS
GEOGRAPHICAL AREA LOCATIONS
JULY 1, 1980 - JULY 1, 1981

	CASES PENDING ON JULY 1, 1980							CASES PENDING ON JULY 1, 1981					
LOCATION	ACTIVE	DIVERSIONARY STAGE	REARRESTS PENDING	TOTAL	ADDED DURING PERIOD	TRANSFERS DURING PERIOD	DISPOSED DURING PERIOD	ACTIVE	DIVERSIONARY STAGE	REARRESTS PENDING	TOTAL	(NUMBER OF TRIALS) JURY	COURT
STAMFORD	318	341	276	935	4841	278	4243	347	301	607	1255	8	20
BRIDGEPORT	1129	870	1478	3477	9229	574	8750	990	771	1621	3382	24	54
DANBURY	189	110	135	434	2685	221	2354	188	128	228	544	3	11
WATERBURY	529	299	496	1324	7576	587	6783	686	382	462	1530	11	31
ANSONIA/MILFORD	585	581	319	1485	5604	215	5447	516	524	387	1427	15	16
NEW HAVEN	1221	354	998	2573	10864	528	10219	1044	420	1226	2690	20	18
MERIDEN	510	367	367	1244	5362	211	5233	424	345	393	1162	13	15
WEST HAVEN	425	206	216	847	4876	123	4771	458	212	159	829	8	33
MIDDLETOWN	451	178	339	968	4116	309	3950	467	207	151	825	17	18
NEW LONDON	315	203	256	774	6711	425	6288	373	164	235	772	6	44
DANIELSON	186	94	44	324	2736	99	2558	195	138	70	403	4	42
EAST HARTFORD	468	376	185	1029	4125	180	3607	609	471	287	1367	8	114
WINDSOR	400	389	281	1070	4090	125	3888	370	420	357	1147	4	25
HARTFORD	975	650	1911	3536	10953	817	10279	801	772	1820	3393	19	9
NEW BRITAIN	372	482	367	1221	4450	339	3865	526	447	494	1467	9	34
WEST HARTFORD	270	344	274	888	3412	167	3132	310	243	448	1001	11	53
BRISTOL	422	222	395	1039	2908	167	2495	430	398	457	1285	13	33
WINSTED	197	190	138	525	2717	138	2608	191	159	146	496	3	30
ROCKVILLE	194	200	70	464	2734	125	2628	154	205	86	445	6	53
NORWALK	673	297	677	1647	4955	303	4289	729	340	941	2010	12	38
NORWICH	198	131	161	490	3445	271	3180	228	97	159	484	1	30
TOTAL	10027	6884	9383	26294	108389	6202	100567	10036	7144	10734	27914	215	721

SUPERIOR COURT - MOTOR VEHICLE CASES
JULY 1, 1980 - JULY 1, 1981

	JULY 1, 1980					JULY 1, 1981		
LOCATION	INFRACTIONS AWAITING PAYMENT	MOTOR VEHICLE CASES	TOTAL PENDING	CASES ADDED	CASES DISPOSED	INFRACTIONS AWAITING PAYMENT	MOTOR VEHICLE CASES	TOTAL PENDING
STAMFORD	568	371	939	18037	17940	531	505	1036
BRIDGEPORT	1104	693	1797	31793	31550	1309	731	2040
DANBURY	1140	285	1425	13026	13800	367	284	651
WATERBURY	614	611	1225	17105	16927	982	421	1403
ANSONIA/MILFORD	1464	858	2322	23602	24426	1092	406	1498
NEW HAVEN	368	269	637	11726	11376	398	589	987
MERIDEN	609	968	1577	21092	21972	510	187	697
WEST HAVEN	402	444	846	13317	13272	568	323	891
MIDDLETOWN	434	939	1373	15809	16397	470	315	785
NEW LONDON	782	1309	2091	32717	33093	1105	610	1715
DANIELSON	191	252	443	7690	7697	271	165	436
MANCHESTER	545	632	1177	15326	15577	586	340	926
WINDSOR	631	549	1180	14644	15011	469	344	813
HARTFORD	894	251	1145	10487	10530	825	277	1102
NEW BRITAIN	709	530	1239	11271	11786	391	333	724
WEST HARTFORD	929	104	1033	17460	17511	750	232	982
BRISTOL	544	374	918	10328	10684	335	227	562
WINSTED	182	271	453	2102	2073	285	197	482
ROCKVILLE	370	490	860	18356	18319	631	266	897
NORWALK	633	526	1159	18528	18274	956	457	1413
NORWICH	301	364	665	7996	8209	263	189	452
TOTAL	13414	11090	24504	332412	336424	13094	7398	20492

SUPERIOR COURT CRIMINAL (PART D) STATISTICS (INCL. MOTOR VEHICLE)
STATUS OF ACTIVE PENDING CASES
JULY 1, 1982

	CRIMINAL (PART D) CASES											MOTOR VEHICLE CASES		
	ACTIVE PENDING CASES ON 7/1/81			ACTIVE PENDING CASES ON 1/1/82			ACTIVE PENDING CASES ON 7/1/82			OVER TIME STANDARD SINCE 7/1/81		CASES ON 7/1/81	CASES ON 1/1/82	CASES ON 7/1/82
LOCATIONS	OVER TIME STAND.	TOTAL ACTIVE CASES	% OVER TIME STAND.	OVER TIME STAND.	TOTAL ACTIVE CASES	% OVER TIME STAND.	OVER TIME STAND.	TOTAL ACTIVE CASES	% OVER TIME STAND.	NUMBER	PERCENT	TOTAL PENDING	TOTAL PENDING	TOTAL PENDING
STAMFORD	98	347	28.2	153	434	35.3	82	340	24.1	-16	-16.4	505	453	354
BRIDGEPORT	240	990	24.2	276	1185	23.3	665	1400	47.5	+425	+177.1	731	838	816
DANBURY	49	188	26.1	91	210	43.3	77	180	42.8	+28	+57.1	284	474	540
WATERBURY	208	636	30.3	266	713	37.3	142	501	28.3	-66	-31.7	421	495	437
ANSONIA/MILFORD	144	516	27.9	128	511	25.0	141	536	26.3	-3	-2.1	406	454	583
NEW HAVEN	240	1044	23.0	509	1364	37.3	420	1110	37.8	+180	+75.0	589	180	204
MERIDEN	85	424	20.0	156	576	27.0	217	626	34.7	+132	+155.3	187	377	421
WEST HAVEN	135	458	29.5	195	465	41.9	15	217	6.9	-120	-88.9	323	310	305
MIDDLETOWN	162	467	34.7	287	632	45.4	170	469	36.2	+8	+4.9	315	302	312
NEW LONDON	72	373	19.3	137	359	38.2	86	372	23.1	+14	+19.4	610	509	1021
DANIELSON	34	195	17.4	54	218	24.8	58	210	27.6	+24	+70.6	165	163	281
MANCHESTER	163	609	26.7	133	307	43.3	179	621	28.8	+16	+9.8	340	454	836
WINDSOR	122	370	33.0	149	428	34.8	265	453	58.5	+143	+117.2	344	439	547
HARTFORD	160	801	20.0	224	1099	20.4	462	1181	39.1	+302	+188.8	277	395	612
NEW BRITAIN	111	526	21.1	91	529	17.2	45	433	10.4	-66	-59.5	333	329	322
WEST HARTFORD	28	310	9.0	0	183	0.0	0	179	0.0	-28	-100.0	232	237	263
BRISTOL	198	430	46.0	53	221	24.0	39	271	14.4	-159	-80.3	227	239	295
WINSTED	35	191	18.3	33	240	13.8	52	265	19.6	+17	+48.6	197	130	242
ROCKVILLE	31	154	20.1	16	159	10.1	11	164	6.7	-20	-64.5	266	188	402
NORWALK	326	729	44.6	406	795	51.1	366	758	48.2	+40	12.3	457	479	655
NORWICH	50	228	21.9	40	185	21.6	21	194	10.8	-29	-58.0	189	177	379
TOTAL	2691	10036	26.8	3397	10813	31.4	3513	10480	33.5	+822	+30.5	7398	7622	9827

SUPERIOR COURT - CRIMINAL (PART D) STATISTICS
GEOGRAPHICAL AREA LOCATIONS
JULY 1, 1981 - JULY 1, 1982

	CASES PENDING ON JULY 1, 1981							CASES PENDING ON JULY 1, 1982				(NUMBER OF TRIALS)	
LOCATION	ACTIVE	DIVERSIONARY STAGE	REARRESTS PENDING	TOTAL	ADDED DURING PERIOD	TRANSFERS DURING PERIOD	DISPOSED DURING PERIOD	ACTIVE	DIVERSIONARY STAGE	REARRESTS PENDING	TOTAL	JURY	COURT
STAMFORD	347	301	607	1255	5297	280	4970	340	217	745	1302	23	56
BRIDGEPORT	990	771	1621	3382	10683	527	9504	1400	919	1715	4034	9	26
DANBURY	188	128	228	544	2765	277	2430	180	163	259	602	5	13
WATERBURY	686	382	462	1530	6857	573	6429	501	478	406	1385	22	12
ANSONIA/MILFORD	516	524	387	1427	5435	160	5192	536	626	348	1510	5	21
NEW HAVEN	1044	420	1226	2690	10765	646	9688	1110	482	1529	3121	11	13
MERIDEN	424	345	393	1162	5506	167	5030	626	554	291	1471	3	8
WEST HAVEN	458	212	159	829	4720	107	4816	217	238	171	626	12	15
MIDDLETOWN	467	207	151	825	3753	213	3142	469	382	372	1223	3	6
NEW LONDON	373	164	235	772	6074	295	5862	372	193	124	689	5	47
DANIELSON	195	138	70	403	2505	77	2379	210	180	62	452	5	34
EAST HARTFORD	609	471	287	1367	4385	26	4341	621	417	347	1385	29	74
WINDSOR	370	420	357	1147	3998	62	3827	453	403	400	1256	7	24
HARTFORD	801	772	1820	3393	12175	682	10453	1181	935	2317	4433	6	9
NEW BRITAIN	526	447	494	1467	4964	142	4632	433	640	584	1657	14	11
WEST HARTFORD	310	243	448	1001	3489	191	3599	179	178	343	700	21	66
BRISTOL	430	398	457	1285	2726	64	3135	271	261	280	812	9	34
WINSTED	191	159	146	496	2590	69	2400	265	195	157	617	9	7
ROCKVILLE	154	205	86	445	2500	113	2306	164	289	73	526	3	48
NORWALK	729	340	941	2010	5150	198	4649	758	402	1153	2313	9	52
NORWICH	228	97	159	484	3161	216	2944	194	173	118	485	3	37
TOTAL	10036	7144	10734	27914	109498	5085	101728	10480	8325	11794	30599	213	613

TABLE: CRIMINAL (B & C FELONIES) CASES
GEOGRAPHICAL AREA LOCATIONS
JULY 1, 1981 - JULY 1, 1982

LOCATION	Pending Start of Period	Added	Disposed	Transfered	Pending End of Period
Bridgeport	0	110	54	2	54
Waterbury	0	63	51	6	6
Ansonia	0	154	84	19	51
New Haven	0	149	55	9	85
Meriden	0	43	18	5	20
West Haven	0	34	19	1	14
New London	0	101	85	1	15
Manchester	0	407	303	8	96
Windsor	0	228	111	10	107
New Britain	0	211	110	4	97
West Hartford	0	53	31	0	22
Bristol	0	138	83	3	52
Rockville	0	22	14	6	2
Norwich	0	25	14	5	6
Total	0	1738	1032	79	627

SUPERIOR COURT - MOTOR VEHICLE CASES
GEOGRAPHICAL AREA LOCATIONS
JULY 1, 1981 - JULY 1, 1982

	JULY 1, 1981					JULY 1, 1982		
LOCATION	INFRACTIONS AWAITING PAYMENT	MOTOR VEHICLE CASES	TOTAL PENDING	CASES ADDED	CASES DISPOSED	INFRACTIONS AWAITING PAYMENT	MOTOR VEHICLE CASES	TOTAL PENDING
STAMFORD	531	505	1036	19385	19160	907	354	1261
BRIDGEPORT	1309	731	2040	26603	26608	1219	816	2035
DANBURY	367	284	651	14410	13850	671	540	1211
WATERBURY	982	421	1403	16823	17050	739	437	1176
ANSONIA/MILFORD	1092	406	1498	17920	18051	784	583	1367
NEW HAVEN	398	589	987	10501	10955	329	204	533
MERIDEN	510	187	697	14974	14781	469	421	890
WEST HAVEN	568	323	891	11407	11456	537	305	842
MIDDLETOWN	470	315	785	10710	10731	452	312	764
NEW LONDON	1105	610	1715	26637	26270	1061	1021	2082
DANIELSON	271	165	436	6995	6912	238	281	519
MANCHESTER	586	340	926	15688	15153	625	836	1461
WINDSOR	469	344	813	12484	12358	392	547	939
HARTFORD	825	277	1102	16148	14412	2226	612	2838
NEW BRITAIN	391	333	724	13014	12919	497	322	819
WEST HARTFORD	750	232	982	13505	13554	670	263	933
BRISTOL	335	227	562	8742	8789	220	295	515
WINSTED	285	197	482	1924	1878	286	242	528
ROCKVILLE	631	266	897	20293	19984	804	402	1206
NORWALK	956	457	1413	15872	14968	1662	655	2317
NORWICH	263	189	452	9246	9087	232	379	611
TOTAL	13094	7398	20492	303281	298926	15020	9827	24847

SUPERIOR COURT
CIVIL CASES - ON DOCKET
JULY 1, 1980 - JULY 1, 1981

LOCATION	PENDING July 1, 1980	ENTERED DURING YEAR	DISPOSED DURING YEAR			PENDING July 1, 1981
			BY TRIAL	OTHER DISPOSITION	TOTAL	
ANSONIA-MILFORD	1,553	1,701	116	1,447	1,563	1,691
DANBURY	1,889	1,819	48	1,562	1,610	2,098
FAIRFIELD	8,618	6,777	300	6,363	6,663	8,732
HARTFORD	14,574	9,611	875	9,013	9,888	14,297
NEW BRITAIN	2,066	2,348	57	2,048	2,105	2,309
NEW HAVEN	13,377	9,298	696	8,880	9,576	13,099
LITCHFIELD	1,214	1,292	99	1,260	1,359	1,147
MIDDLESEX	1,940	1,435	83	1,538	1,621	1,754
NEW LONDON	2,778	2,872	123	2,720	2,843	2,807
TOLLAND	1,259	1,194	64	1,263	1,327	1,126
WINDHAM	617	877	60	806	866	628
WATERBURY	3,209	3,280	105	2,643	2,748	3,741
STAMFORD	6,197	4,930	66	4,360	4,426	6,701
TOTALS	59,291	47,434	2,692	43,903	46,595	60,130

SUPERIOR COURT
CIVIL CASES - JURY TRIAL LIST
JULY 1, 1980 - JULY 1, 1981

LOCATION	PENDING July 1, 1980	ENTERED DURING YEAR	DISPOSED DURING YEAR			PENDING July 1, 1981
			BY TRIAL	OTHER DISPOSITION	TOTAL	
ANSONIA-MILFORD	197	214	13	139	152	259
DANBURY	263	134	4	111	115	282
FAIRFIELD	2,469	860	45	794	839	2,490
HARTFORD	3,463	1,187	50	872	922	3,728
NEW BRITAIN	415	273	10	244	254	434
NEW HAVEN	4,417	1,536	51	1,402	1,453	4,500
LITCHFIELD	161	124	17	176	193	92
MIDDLESEX	397	197	20	311	331	263
NEW LONDON	520	331	14	285	299	552
TOLLAND	231	170	3	179	182	219
WINDHAM	61	67	2	68	70	58
WATERBURY	666	358	18	344	362	662
STAMFORD	1,258	442	12	354	366	1,334
TOTALS	14,518	5,893	259	5,279	5,538	14,873

SUPERIOR COURT
CIVIL CASES - COURT TRIAL LIST
JULY 1, 1980 - JULY 1, 1981

LOCATION	PENDING July 1, 1980	ENTERED DURING YEAR	DISPOSED DURING YEAR			PENDING July 1, 1981
			BY TRIAL	OTHER DISPOSITION	TOTAL	
ANSONIA-MILFORD	210	297	42	182	224	283
DANBURY	269	253	22	128	150	372
FAIRFIELD	1,806	987	189	977	1,166	1,627
HARTFORD	3,639	1,340	167	1,302	1,469	3,510
NEW BRITAIN	251	324	20	232	252	323
NEW HAVEN	2,851	1,327	290	1,595	1,885	2,293
LITCHFIELD	235	200	49	227	276	159
MIDDLESEX	482	229	42	237	279	432
NEW LONDON	414	483	86	415	501	396
TOLLAND	237	162	43	202	245	154
WINDHAM	59	95	26	108	134	20
WATERBURY	645	461	48	219	267	839
STAMFORD	1,733	564	20	356	376	1,921
TOTALS	12,831	6,722	1,044	6,180	7,224	12,329

SUPERIOR COURT
CIVIL CASES - ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS
JULY 1, 1980 - JULY 1, 1981

LOCATION	PENDING July 1, 1980	ENTERED DURING YEAR	DISPOSED DURING YEAR			PENDING July 1, 1981
			BY TRIAL	OTHER DISPOSITION	TOTAL	
ANSONIA-MILFORD	48	27	17	23	40	35
DANBURY	30	24	10	12	22	32
FAIRFIELD	201	71	57	74	131	141
HARTFORD	332	186	142	166	308	210
NEW BRITAIN	25	22	8	19	27	20
NEW HAVEN	151	145	78	62	140	156
LITCHFIELD	20	30	21	15	36	14
MIDDLESEX	37	28	18	17	35	30
NEW LONDON	65	70	19	52	71	64
TOLLAND	21	23	8	11	19	25
WINDHAM	24	9	16	16	32	1
WATERBURY	40	62	7	16	23	79
STAMFORD	605	70	6	324	330	345
TOTALS	1,599	767	407	807	1,214	1,152

SUPERIOR COURT
CIVIL CASES - ON DOCKET
JULY 1, 1981 - JULY 1, 1982

LOCATION	PENDING July 1, 1981	ENTERED DURING YEAR	DISPOSED DURING YEAR			PENDING July 1, 1982
			BY TRIAL	OTHER DISPOSITION	TOTAL	
ANSONIA-MILFORD	1,730	1,738	113	1,543	1,656	1,812
DANBURY	2,154	1,815	78	1,618	1,696	2,273
FAIRFIELD	8,889	6,332	223	6,296	6,519	8,702
HARTFORD	14,395	9,046	694	9,280	9,974	13,467
NEW BRITAIN	2,394	2,203	106	2,106	2,212	2,385
NEW HAVEN	13,415	9,161	676	8,824	9,500	13,076
LITCHFIELD	1,208	1,212	96	1,186	1,282	1,138
MIDDLESEX	1,783	1,555	59	1,489	1,548	1,790
NEW LONDON	2,890	2,679	146	2,692	2,838	2,731
TOLLAND	1,181	1,099	52	1,078	1,130	1,150
WINDHAM	630	807	40	800	840	597
WATERBURY	3,846	3,077	134	2,909	3,043	3,880
STAMFORD	6,717	5,397	97	5,171	5,268	6,846
TOTALS	61,232	46,121	2,514	44,992	47,506	59,847

SUPERIOR COURT
CIVIL CASES - JURY TRIAL LIST
JULY 1, 1981 - JULY 1, 1982

LOCATION	PENDING July 1, 1981	ENTERED DURING YEAR	DISPOSED DURING YEAR			PENDING July 1, 1982
			BY TRIAL	OTHER DISPOSITION	TOTAL	
ANSONIA-MILFORD	263	261	6	175	181	343
DANBURY	276	192	7	106	113	355
FAIRFIELD	2,537	895	60	815	875	2,557
HARTFORD	3,768	1,177	41	1,190	1,231	3,714
NEW BRITAIN	431	333	23	332	355	409
NEW HAVEN	4,496	1,607	30	1,435	1,465	4,638
LITCHFIELD	96	154	13	86	99	151
MIDDLESEX	265	213	6	192	198	280
NEW LONDON	542	377	15	376	391	528
TOLLAND	222	151	16	161	177	196
WINDHAM	53	73	2	86	88	38
WATERBURY	662	363	10	262	272	753
STAMFORD	1,377	562	9	304	313	1,626
TOTALS	14,988	6,358	238	5,520	5,758	15,588

SUPERIOR COURT
CIVIL CASES - COURT TRIAL LIST
JULY 1, 1981 - JULY 1, 1982

LOCATION	PENDING July 1, 1981	ENTERED DURING YEAR	DISPOSED DURING YEAR			PENDING July 1, 1982
			BY TRIAL	OTHER DISPOSITION	TOTAL	
ANSONIA-MILFORD	254	257	28	197	225	286
DANBURY	374	248	25	108	133	489
FAIRFIELD	1,615	880	151	878	1,029	1,466
HARTFORD	3,326	1,401	112	1,503	1,615	3,112
NEW BRITAIN	336	373	47	192	239	470
NEW HAVEN	2,255	1,330	236	1,216	1,452	2,133
LITCHFIELD	164	228	57	198	255	137
MIDDLESEX	427	252	43	240	283	396
NEW LONDON	398	444	93	406	499	343
TOLLAND	153	170	23	110	133	190
WINDHAM	20	81	18	72	90	11
WATERBURY	813	408	65	335	400	821
STAMFORD	1,818	543	44	677	721	1,640
TOTALS	11,953	6,615	942	6,132	7,074	11,494

SUPERIOR COURT
CIVIL CASES - ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS
JULY 1, 1981 - JULY 1, 1982

LOCATION	PENDING July 1, 1981	ENTERED DURING YEAR	DISPOSED DURING YEAR			PENDING July 1, 1982
			BY TRIAL	OTHER DISPOSITION	TOTAL	
ANSONIA-MILFORD	33	35	25	16	41	27
DANBURY	33	26	10	12	22	37
FAIRFIELD	142	165	7	61	68	239
HARTFORD	191	150	42	122	164	177
NEW BRITAIN	19	20	5	16	21	18
NEW HAVEN	155	74	88	53	141	88
LITCHFIELD	14	26	14	10	24	16
MIDDLESEX	32	48	10	5	15	65
NEW LONDON	63	52	32	34	66	49
TOLLAND	25	21	5	16	21	25
WINDHAM	1	6	2	5	7	0
WATERBURY	74	286	11	33	44	316
STAMFORD	346	167	29	189	218	295
TOTALS	1,128	1,076	280	572	852	1,352

Superior Court
Civil Cases
Geographical Area Locations
July 1, 1980 - July 1, 1981

G.A. Locations	Pending July 1, 1980	Added	Disposed	Pending July 1, 1981
Stamford	400	670	788	282
Bridgeport	175	1862	1852	185
Danbury	79	377	423	33
Waterbury	200	630	606	224
Ansonia	47	386	367	66
New Haven	210	1672	1680	202
Meriden	221	556	632	145
West Haven	77	357	338	96
Middletown	42	442	435	49
New London	162	702	809	55
Danielson	45	421	425	41
Manchester	78	37	56	59
Windsor	9	8	16	1
Hartford	111	74	168	17
New Britain	35	31	43	23
West Hartford	87	28	99	16
Bristol	12	27	18	21
Winsted	52	197	221	28
Rockville	53	269	286	36
Norwalk	88	355	381	62
Norwich	128	324	385	67
State	2,311	9,425	10,028	1,708

Superior Court
Civil Cases
Geographical Area Locations
July 1, 1981 - July 1, 1982

G.A. Location	Pending July 1, 1981	Added	Disposed	Pending July 1, 1982
Stamford	282	844	832	294
Bridgeport	185	1968	1938	215
Danbury	33	359	327	65
Waterbury	224	749	676	297
Ansonia	66	330	313	83
New Haven	202	1655	1823	34
Meriden	145	193	257	81
West Haven	96	276	349	23
Middletown	49	405	411	43
New London	55	703	670	88
Danielson	41	356	364	33
Manchester	59	30	56	33
Windsor	1	18	15	4
Hartford	17	68	68	17
New Britain	23	30	18	35
West Hartford	16	44	25	35
Bristol	21	17	27	11
Winsted	28	223	213	38
Rockville	36	336	333	39
Norwalk	62	445	446	61
Norwich	67	407	431	43
State	1,708	9,456	9,592	1,572

SUPERIOR COURT
G.A. LOCATIONS
SMALL CLAIMS FILINGS

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Stamford	4073	3772	3621	4008
Bridgeport	8192	9780	9593	10033
Danbury	2606	2958	3045	2581
Waterbury	6305	7129	6156	6104
Ansonia-Milford	3012	3574	3803	3535
New Haven (2)	6737	7182	6890	6693
Meriden (2)	5764	5287	5216	4930
West Haven (2)	2805	2946	2810	2829
Middletown	2461	2814	2986	2689
New London	4211	4607	4209	4121
Danielson	2308	2256	2895	2419
Manchester (1)	3072	3003	3117	3301
Windsor (1)	2116	2056	2412	2216
Hartford (1)	11520	12004	12094	13676
New Britain (1)	3245	3545	3616	3730
West Hartford (1)	3365	2772	1112	3008
Bristol (1)	2631	2337	2878	2454
Winsted	2592	2958	3071	2695
Rockville	2343	2258	2377	2094
Norwalk	3380	3422	3646	3144
Norwich	2877	3128	3528	3370
TOTAL	85615	89788	89075	89630

(1) Housing Court created in Hartford-New Britain J.D. pursuant to P.A. 78-365 effective 1/1/79. Small Claims cases involving housing matters formerly filed at the G.A. locations now filed at the Housing Court.

(2) Housing Court created in New Haven J.D. pursuant to P.A 81-419 effective 10/1/81.

SUPERIOR COURT
FAMILY CASES - ON DOCKET
JULY 1, 1980 - JULY 1, 1981

LOCATION	PENDING July 1, 1980	ENTERED DURING YEAR	DISPOSED DURING YEAR BY TRIAL	DISPOSED DURING YEAR OTHER DISPOSITION	DISPOSED DURING YEAR TOTAL	PENDING July 1, 1981
ANSONIA-MILFORD	367	646	29	551	580	433
DANBURY	512	774	26	672	698	588
FAIRFIELD	960	1,581	407	1,062	1,469	1,072
HARTFORD	2,321	3,729	230	3,409	3,639	2,411
NEW BRITAIN	632	944	67	805	872	704
NEW HAVEN	1,747	2,640	526	2,158	2,684	1,703
LITCHFIELD	420	759	31	680	711	468
MIDDLESEX	537	823	106	716	822	538
NEW LONDON	910	1,782	19	1,640	1,659	1,033
TOLLAND	601	795	29	778	807	589
WINDHAM	358	634	31	514	545	447
WATERBURY	679	1,098	78	893	971	806
STAMFORD	1,319	1,657	52	1,564	1,616	1,360
TOTALS	11,363	17,862	1,631	15,442	17,073	12,152

SUPERIOR COURT
FAMILY CASES - UNCONTESTED TRIAL LIST
JULY 1, 1980 - JULY 1, 1981

LOCATION	PENDING July 1, 1980	ENTERED DURING YEAR	DISPOSED DURING YEAR			PENDING July 1, 1981
			BY TRIAL	OTHER DISPOSITION	TOTAL	
ANSONIA-MILFORD	23	314	1	285	286	51
DANBURY	68	382	0	370	370	80
FAIRFIELD	119	805	6	734	740	184
HARTFORD	410	1,913	28	1,989	2,017	306
NEW BRITAIN	126	505	13	445	458	173
NEW HAVEN	240	1,316	18	1,373	1,391	165
LITCHFIELD	53	407	5	378	383	77
MIDDLESEX	90	391	0	388	388	93
NEW LONDON	62	934	0	852	852	144
TOLLAND	122	496	2	508	510	108
WINDHAM	61	484	25	389	414	131
WATERBURY	126	600	18	559	577	149
STAMFORD	114	495	8	461	469	140
TOTALS	1,614	9,042	124	8,731	8,855	1,801

SUPERIOR COURT
FAMILY CASES - LIMITED CONTESTED TRIAL LIST
JULY 1, 1980 - JULY 1, 1981

LOCATION	PENDING July 1, 1980	ENTERED DURING YEAR	DISPOSED DURING YEAR			PENDING July 1, 1981
			BY TRIAL	OTHER DISPOSITION	TOTAL	
ANSONIA-MILFORD	59	217	26	153	179	97
DANBURY	117	224	20	166	186	155
FAIRFIELD	152	481	365	64	429	204
HARTFORD	367	976	185	800	985	358
NEW BRITAIN	114	232	40	181	221	125
NEW HAVEN	304	701	462	257	719	286
LITCHFIELD	40	146	20	114	134	52
MIDDLESEX	97	221	84	151	235	83
NEW LONDON	87	443	13	408	421	109
TOLLAND	120	138	21	131	152	106
WINDHAM	0	0	0	0	0	0
WATERBURY	77	167	46	91	137	107
STAMFORD	247	403	33	330	363	287
TOTALS	1,781	4,349	1,315	2,846	4,161	1,969

SUPERIOR COURT
FAMILY CASES - CONTESTED TRIAL LIST
JULY 1, 1980 - JULY 1, 1981

LOCATION	PENDING July 1, 1980	ENTERED DURING YEAR	DISPOSED DURING YEAR			PENDING July 1, 1981
			BY TRIAL	OTHER DISPOSITION	TOTAL	
ANSONIA-MILFORD	7	18	2	13	15	10
DANBURY	19	36	6	30	36	19
FAIRFIELD	26	42	36	8	44	24
HARTFORD	53	64	17	46	63	54
NEW BRITAIN	23	31	14	14	28	26
NEW HAVEN	64	97	46	57	103	58
LITCHFIELD	21	33	6	35	41	13
MIDDLESEX	18	37	22	19	41	14
NEW LONDON	7	47	6	32	38	16
TOLLAND	16	20	6	12	18	18
WINDHAM	7	5	6	2	8	4
WATERBURY	11	28	14	9	23	16
STAMFORD	67	71	11	64	75	63
TOTALS	339	529	192	341	533	335

SUPERIOR COURT
FAMILY CASES - ON DOCKET
JULY 1, 1981 - JULY 1, 1982

LOCATION	PENDING July 1, 1981	ENTERED DURING YEAR	DISPOSED DURING YEAR BY TRIAL	OTHER DISPOSITION	TOTAL	PENDING July 1, 1982
ANSONIA-MILFORD	444	659	33	620	653	450
DANBURY	567	719	40	648	688	598
FAIRFIELD	1,047	1,510	458	1,096	1,554	1,003
HARTFORD	2,458	3,180	73	3,274	3,347	2,291
NEW BRITAIN	709	876	67	939	1,006	579
NEW HAVEN	1,747	2,442	480	2,134	2,614	1,575
LITCHFIELD	476	658	42	690	732	402
MIDDLESEX	537	749	43	742	785	501
NEW LONDON	1,056	1,679	47	1,637	1,684	1,051
TOLLAND	589	788	22	712	734	643
WINDHAM	440	593	45	528	573	460
WATERBURY	804	1,025	126	1,001	1,127	702
STAMFORD	1,352	1,557	69	1,655	1,724	1,185
TOTALS	12,226	16,435	1,545	15,676	17,221	11,440

SUPERIOR COURT
FAMILY CASES - UNCONTESTED TRIAL LIST
JULY 1, 1981 - JULY 1, 1982

LOCATION	PENDING July 1, 1981	ENTERED DURING YEAR	DISPOSED DURING YEAR			PENDING July 1, 1982
			BY TRIAL	OTHER DISPOSITION	TOTAL	
ANSONIA-MILFORD	52	327	0	321	321	58
DANBURY	88	397	1	409	410	75
FAIRFIELD	160	738	9	778	787	111
HARTFORD	304	1,821	11	1,784	1,795	330
NEW BRITAIN	160	473	1	545	546	87
NEW HAVEN	185	1,266	19	1,266	1,285	166
LITCHFIELD	73	320	2	326	328	65
MIDDLESEX	100	383	1	370	371	112
NEW LONDON	120	812	3	796	799	133
TOLLAND	121	498	3	484	487	132
WINDHAM	121	450	41	399	440	131
WATERBURY	142	586	29	596	625	103
STAMFORD	129	354	8	405	413	70
TOTALS	1,755	8,425	128	8,479	8,607	1,573

SUPERIOR COURT
FAMILY CASES - LIMITED CONTESTED TRIAL LIST
JULY 1, 1981 - JULY 1, 1982

LOCATION	PENDING July 1, 1981	ENTERED DURING YEAR	DISPOSED DURING YEAR			PENDING July 1, 1982
			BY TRIAL	OTHER DISPOSITION	TOTAL	
ANSONIA-MILFORD	93	198	30	186	216	75
DANBURY	127	185	29	111	140	172
FAIRFIELD	197	468	410	60	470	195
HARTFORD	376	1,078	56	875	931	523
NEW BRITAIN	134	247	61	205	266	115
NEW HAVEN	300	756	420	361	781	275
LITCHFIELD	56	194	32	149	181	69
MIDDLESEX	81	221	32	189	221	81
NEW LONDON	120	502	37	471	508	114
TOLLAND	97	142	16	107	123	116
WINDHAM	0	0	0	0	0	0
WATERBURY	92	183	77	126	203	72
STAMFORD	293	417	48	459	507	203
TOTALS	1,966	4,591	1,248	3,299	4,547	2,010

SUPERIOR COURT
FAMILY CASES - CONTESTED TRIAL LIST
JULY 1, 1981 - JULY 1, 1982

LOCATION	PENDING July 1, 1981	ENTERED DURING YEAR	DISPOSED DURING YEAR			PENDING July 1, 1982
			BY TRIAL	OTHER DISPOSITION	TOTAL	
ANSONIA-MILFORD	7	22	3	17	20	9
DANBURY	21	38	10	26	36	23
FAIRFIELD	29	48	39	13	52	25
HARTFORD	41	70	6	50	56	55
NEW BRITAIN	27	29	5	32	37	19
NEW HAVEN	50	55	41	23	64	41
LITCHFIELD	15	41	8	33	41	15
MIDDLESEX	13	33	10	28	38	8
NEW LONDON	17	46	7	31	38	25
TOLLAND	15	25	3	13	16	24
WINDHAM	5	2	4	1	5	2
WATERBURY	19	30	20	4	24	25
STAMFORD	61	69	13	78	91	39
TOTALS	320	508	169	349	518	310

Superior Court
Family Cases
Geographical Area Locations
July 1, 1980 - July 1, 1981

G.A. Locations	Pending July 1, 1980	Added	Disposed	Pending July 1, 1981
Stamford	68	288	299	57
Bridgeport	236	960	935	261
Danbury	20	92	94	18
Waterbury	116	598	623	91
Ansonia	69	177	221	25
New Haven	134	1114	1144	104
Meriden	30	218	202	46
West Haven	31	209	213	27
Middletown	23	145	152	16
New London	43	404	405	42
Danielson	42	239	255	26
Manchester	16	47	44	19
Windsor	7	111	110	8
Hartford	472	1952	2284	140
New Britain	55	445	428	72
West Hartford	7	78	81	4
Bristol	57	144	175	26
Winsted	17	137	124	30
Rockville	5	80	67	18
Norwalk	30	237	250	17
Norwich	46	233	258	21
State	1,524	7,908	8,364	1,068

Superior Court
Family Cases
Geographical Area Locations
July 1, 1981 - July 1, 1982

G.A. Location	Pending July 1, 1981	Added	Disposed	Pending July 1, 1982
Stamford	57	367	374	50
Bridgeport	261	1335	1411	185
Danbury	18	198	208	8
Waterbury	91	745	708	128
Ansonia	25	168	159	34
New Haven	104	1672	1654	122
Meriden	46	173	202	17
West Haven	27	377	380	24
Middletown	16	203	184	35
New London	42	355	352	45
Danielson	26	294	298	22
Manchester	19	93	82	30
Windsor	8	128	121	15
Hartford	140	2498	2481	157
New Britain	72	375	398	49
West Hartford	4	43	40	7
Bristol	26	166	156	36
Winsted	30	103	126	7
Rockville	18	135	143	10
Norwalk	17	209	211	15
Norwich	21	260	245	36
State	1,068	9,897	9,933	1,032

SUPERIOR COURT - JUVENILE MATTERS
DELINQUENCY
JULY 1, 1980 - JUNE 30, 1981

	CASES PENDING, START OF PERIOD						CASES DISPOSED			CASES PENDING, END OF PERIOD					
COURT LOCATION	DAYS 0-60	DAYS 61-120	DAYS 121-180	DAYS 180+	TOTAL	CASES ADDED	JUDICIAL	NON-JUDICIAL	TOTAL	DAYS 0-60	DAYS 61-120	DAYS 121-180	DAYS 180+	TOTAL	CHANGE IN CASES OVER 120 DAYS
BRIDGEPORT	164	29	7	0	200	1717	670	1028	1698	161	56	2	0	219	-5
NORWALK	70	35	35	10	150	777	288	489	777	86	31	9	24	150	-12
STAMFORD	30	39	8	13	90	648	236	400	636	69	29	4	0	102	-17
DANBURY	92	33	12	13	150	782	435	334	769	121	32	4	6	163	-15
WILLIMANTIC	75	21	11	12	119	636	289	339	628	68	26	16	17	127	+10
NEW HAVEN	364	209	146	122	841	2465	1620	1111	2731	327	139	74	35	575	-159
MERIDEN	39	8	10	4	61	365	147	256	403	17	4	0	2	23	-12
MIDDLETOWN	43	18	8	2	71	540	247	320	567	35	8	1	0	44	-9
WATERBURY	88	58	10	14	170	1144	514	556	1070	148	62	13	21	244	+10
MONTVILLE	150	83	20	9	262	1366	802	621	1423	139	46	12	8	205	-9
HARTFORD	373	115	56	36	580	2717	1159	1601	2760	265	166	40	66	537	+14
NEW BRITAIN	58	29	28	15	130	801	281	359	640	141	84	33	33	291	+23
BRISTOL	68	45	5	4	122	504	254	273	527	58	33	8	0	99	-1
TALCOTTVILLE	112	72	26	20	230	774	344	536	880	88	26	8	2	124	-36
TORRINGTON	72	20	6	9	107	417	244	175	419	50	33	17	5	105	+7
STATE	1798	814	388	283	3283	15653	7530	8398	15928	1773	775	241	219	3008	-211

SUPERIOR COURT - JUVENILE MATTERS
DELINQUENCY
JULY 1, 1981 - JULY 1, 1982

	CASES PENDING, START OF PERIOD									CASES PENDING, END OF PERIOD					
							CASES DISPOSED								
COURT LOCATION	DAYS 0-60	DAYS 61-120	DAYS 121-180	DAYS 180+	TOTAL	CASES ADDED	JUDICIAL	NON-JUDICIAL	TOTAL	DAYS 0-60	DAYS 61-120	DAYS 121-180	DAYS 180+	TOTAL	CHANGE IN CASES OVER 120 DAYS
STAMFORD	69	29	4	0	102	654	250	379	629	70	41	10	6	127	+12
NORWALK	86	31	9	24	150	461	229	330	559	43	8	1	0	52	-32
DANBURY	121	32	4	6	163	489	274	263	537	80	27	7	1	115	-2
BRIDGEPORT	161	56	2	0	219	1589	515	976	1491	204	87	20	6	317	+24
NEW HAVEN	327	139	74	35	575	2029	981	1079	2060	286	151	66	41	544	-2
WATERBURY	148	62	13	21	244	898	372	597	969	117	39	10	7	173	-17
MERIDEN	17	4	0	2	23	369	104	250	354	27	5	4	2	38	+4
MIDDLETOWN	35	8	1	0	44	398	151	246	397	32	11	2	0	45	+1
MONTVILLE	139	46	12	8	205	1074	546	500	1046	167	52	7	7	233	-6
WILLIMANTIC	68	26	16	17	127	487	182	315	497	69	22	9	17	117	-7
TALCOTTVILLE	88	26	8	2	124	595	217	348	565	79	34	12	29	154	+31
HARTFORD	265	166	40	66	537	2105	854	1382	2236	236	124	32	14	406	-60
NEW BRITAIN	141	84	33	33	291	668	410	408	818	80	27	18	16	141	-32
BRISTOL	58	33	8	0	99	331	136	222	358	51	17	1	3	72	-4
TORRINGTON	50	33	17	5	105	363	159	231	390	56	16	2	4	78	-16
STATE	1773	775	241	219	3008	12510	5380	7526	12906	1597	661	201	153	2612	-106

SUPERIOR COURT - FAMILY DIVISION
MOVEMENT OF NEGLECT CASES
JULY 1, 1980 - JUNE 30, 1981

COURT LOCATION	PENDING, START OF PERIOD	ADDED	DISPOSED	PENDING, END OF PERIOD
BRIDGEPORT	40	89	84	45
NORWALK	11	21	22	10
STAMFORD	9	25	18	16
DANBURY	6	25	22	9
TORRINGTON	6	14	15	5
NEW HAVEN	97	116	82	131
WATERBURY	54	71	93	32
MERIDEN	20	44	20	44
MIDDLETOWN	11	33	21	23
MONTVILLE	37	102	96	43
HARTFORD	42	131	116	57
NEW BRITAIN	10	43	31	22
BRISTOL	7	17	18	6
TALCOTTVILLE	19	34	27	26
WILLIMANTIC	17	51	54	14
STATE	386	816	719	483

SUPERIOR COURT - FAMILY DIVISION
MOVEMENT OF TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS CASES
JULY 1, 1980 - JUNE 30, 1981

COURT LOCATION	PENDING, START OF PERIOD	ADDED	DISPOSED	PENDING, END OF PERIOD
BRIDGEPORT	16	37	40	13
NORWALK	0	9	3	6
STAMFORD	3	10	11	2
DANBURY	1	10	8	3
TORRINGTON	0	2	1	1
NEW HAVEN	33	60	56	37
WATERBURY	7	24	17	14
MERIDEN	5	10	10	5
MIDDLETOWN	3	7	5	5
MONTVILLE	17	34	42	9
HARTFORD	23	47	61	9
NEW BRITAIN	4	8	5	7
BRISTOL	3	1	4	0
TALCOTTVILLE	7	8	15	0
WILLIMANTIC	3	17	13	7
STATE	125	284	291	118

SUPERIOR COURT - FAMILY DIVISION
REVOCATION OF COMMITMENT
JULY 1, 1980 - JUNE 30, 1981

COURT LOCATION	PENDING, START OF PERIOD	ADDED	DISPOSED	PENDING, END OF PERIOD
BRIDGEPORT	10	12	18	4
NORWALK	0	6	6	0
STAMFORD	0	10	6	4
DANBURY	2	5	6	1
TORRINGTON	11	5	14	2
NEW HAVEN	15	26	25	16
WATERBURY	3	19	18	4
MERIDEN	4	4	4	4
MIDDLETOWN	2	8	10	0
MONTVILLE	7	48	49	6
HARTFORD	8	54	56	6
NEW BRITAIN	1	7	4	4
BRISTOL	1	12	11	2
TALCOTTVILLE	3	9	12	0
WILLIMANTIC	3	23	21	5
STATE	70	248	260	58

SUPERIOR COURT - JUVENILE MATTERS
NEGLECT CASES
JULY 1, 1981 - JUNE 30, 1982

COURT LOCATION	PENDING, START OF YEAR	ADDED	DISPOSED	PENDING, END OF YEAR
STAMFORD	15	34	44	5
NORWALK	9	18	23	4
DANBURY	8	41	41	8
BRIDGEPORT	43	139	138	44
NEW HAVEN	117	108	190	35
WATERBURY	32	100	99	33
MERIDEN	42	41	69	14
MIDDLETOWN	23	29	46	6
MONTVILLE	42	94	94	42
WILLIMANTIC	15	48	52	11
TALCOTTVILLE	24	42	56	10
HARTFORD	54	162	149	67
NEW BRITAIN	22	45	37	30
BRISTOL	6	31	25	12
TORRINGTON	5	13	16	2
STATE	457	945	1079	323

SUPERIOR COURT - JUVENILE MATTERS
TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS CASES
JULY 1, 1981 - JUNE 30, 1982

COURT LOCATION	PENDING, START OF YEAR	ADDED	DISPOSED	PENDING, END OF YEAR
STAMFORD	2	9	8	3
NORWALK	1	4	4	1
DANBURY	2	7	8	1
BRIDGEPORT	14	33	25	22
NEW HAVEN	31	91	82	40
WATERBURY	14	21	30	5
MERIDEN	5	18	15	8
MIDDLETOWN	5	20	15	10
MONTVILLE	9	42	37	14
WILLIMANTIC	6	18	24	0
TALCOTTVILLE	2	6	5	3
HARTFORD	8	55	42	21
NEW BRITAIN	8	15	17	6
BRISTOL	0	3	3	0
TORRINGTON	1	4	5	0
STATE	108	346	320	134

SUPERIOR COURT - JUVENILE MATTERS
REVOCATION OF COMMITMENT CASES
JULY 1, 1981 - JUNE 30, 1982

COURT LOCATION	PENDING, START OF YEAR	ADDED	DISPOSED	PENDING, END OF YEAR
STAMFORD	4	21	25	0
NORWALK	0	3	3	0
DANBURY	1	1	1	1
BRIDGEPORT	4	36	35	5
NEW HAVEN	11	47	44	14
WATERBURY	4	24	21	7
MERIDEN	3	23	21	5
MIDDLETOWN	0	9	7	2
MONTVILLE	7	40	32	15
WILLIMANTIC	5	23	27	1
TALCOTTVILLE	0	19	16	3
HARTFORD	6	55	50	11
NEW BRITAIN	4	14	14	4
BRISTOL	2	4	4	2
TORRINGTON	2	4	6	0
STATE	53	323	306	70

SUPERIOR COURT - JUVENILE MATTERS
EXTENSION OF COMMITMENT CASES
JULY 1, 1981 - JUNE 30, 1982

COURT LOCATION	PENDING, START OF YEAR	ADDED	DISPOSED	PENDING, END OF YEAR
STAMFORD	0	4	3	1
NORWALK	0	0	0	0
DANBURY	0	9	7	2
BRIDGEPORT	0	21	9	12
NEW HAVEN	0	5	4	1
WATERBURY	0	11	10	1
MERIDEN	0	8	5	3
MIDDLETOWN	0	6	5	1
MONTVILLE	0	26	18	8
WILLIMANTIC	0	5	2	3
TALCOTTVILLE	0	4	2	2
HARTFORD	0	26	21	5
NEW BRITAIN	0	4	3	1
BRISTOL	0	2	2	0
TORRINGTON	0	0	0	0
STATE	0	131	91	40

SUPERIOR COURT – HOUSING SESSION

Movement of Docket
July 1, 1980 - June 30, 1981

	Hartford	*New Britain*	*Total*
SUMMARY PROCESS			
Pending, Start of Period	497	197	694
Cases Added	4,452	1,042	5,494
Cases Disposed	4,421	1,111	5,532
Pending, End of Period	528	128	656
SMALL CLAIMS			
Pending, Start of Period	473	202	675
Cases Added	942	430	1,372
Cases Disposed	841	327	1,168
Pending, End of Period	574	305	879
CIVIL DOCKET			
Pending, Start of Period	138	56	194
Cases Added	296	89	385
Cases Disposed	185	47	232
Pending, End of Period	249	98	347
CRIMINAL DOCKET			
Pending, Start of Period	78	6	84
Cases Added	145	53	198
Cases Disposed	187	45	232
Pending, End of Period	36	14	50
TOTAL DOCKET			
Pending, Start of Period	1,186	461	1,647
Cases Added	5,835	1,614	7,449
Cases Disposed	5,634	1,530	7,164
Pending, End of Period	1,387	545	1,940

SUPERIOR COURT – HOUSING SESSION

Movement of Docket
July 1, 1981 - June 30, 1982

	Hartford	*New Britain*	*New Haven*	*Total*
SUMMARY PROCESS				
Pending, Start of Period	528	128	– –	656
Cases Added	4,216	1,131	1,921	7,268
Cases Disposed	4,347	1,174	1,718	7,239
Pending, End of Period	397	85	203	685
SMALL CLAIMS				
Pending, Start of Period	574	305	– –	879
Cases Added	846	369	598	1,813
Cases Disposed	795	329	352	1,476
Pending, End of Period	625	345	246	1,216
CIVIL DOCKET				
Pending, Start of Period	249	98	– –	347
Cases Added	307	60	130	497
Cases Disposed	333	108	45	486
Pending, End of Period	223	50	85	358
CRIMINAL DOCKET				
Pending, Start of Period	36	14	– –	50
Cases Added	196	23	26	218
Cases Disposed	193	35	21	249
Pending, End of Period	12	2	5	19
TOTAL DOCKET				
Pending, Start of Period	1,387	545	– –	1,932
Cases Added	5,538	1,583	2,675	9,796
Cases Disposed	5,668	1,646	2,136	9,450
Pending, End of Period	1,257	482	539	2,278

Adult Probation

Movement of Caseload
July 1, 1980 – June 30, 1982

	1980–1981	*1981–1982*
ADULT PROBATIONERS		
On Probation – Start of Period	19,198	20,690
Placed on Probation	18,191	19,143
Total Under Supervision	37,389	39,833
Discharged from Probation	16,699	16,310
On Probation – End of Period	20,690	23,523
YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS		
On Probation – Start of Period	2,758	2,693
Placed on Probation	1,812	1,743
Total Under Supervision	4,570	4,436
Discharged from Probation	1,877	1,623
On Probation – End of Period	2,693	2,813
INVESTIGATIONS		
Presentence	6,036	6,456
Postsentence	4,666	4,612
Youthful Offender Eligibility	6,522	5,826
DWI Eligibility	– –	3,606
DWI PROGRAM		
On Probation 10/1/81	– –	–0–
Referred	– –	3,606
Ineligible	– –	100
Discharged	– –	190
Pending	– –	702
Under Supervision 6/30/82	– –	2,614
Total Restitution Collected on Court Orders	$1,134,849.56	$1,524,838.61
TOTAL CASELOAD – END OF PERIOD		
Youthful Offenders	2,693	2,813
Adult Probationers	20,690	23,523
DWI Cases	–0–	2,614
Interstate Compact Cases	145	206
Total	23,528	29,156
DISCHARGE RECORD		
Adults:		
Conduct satisfactory	14,790	14,513
Absconded	228	75
Sentenced – Violation of Probation	1,060	1,144
Sentence – New Charge	529	522
Died	92	56
Youthful Offenders:		
Conduct Saisfactory	1,660	1,451
Absconded	15	4
Sentenced – Violation of Probation	133	113
Sentenced – New Charge	62	52
Died	7	3

APPENDIX C

PROBATE COURT STATISTICS

STATISTICS OF THE COURTS OF PROBATE
FISCAL YEARS 1980-81 AND 1981-82

		1980-81	1981-82
I.	Decedent's Estates		
	Application for:		
	Administration - Intestate	3,021	2,878
	Probate of Will - Testate	7,789	7,386
	Sale or Mortgage of Real Estate	1,428	1,614
	Compromise Claim	497	543
	Allowance for Spouse	268	276
	Allowance of Account	9,257	9,723
	Other Applications or Petitions	1,722	1,728
	Small Estates Affidavit	4,572	5,063
	Section 4-68h Estates	637	736
	Tax Purposes Only	3,040	2,887
II.	Trustees		
	Appointment of Testamentary Trustee	479	463
	Trust Accounts which Require Hearing	4,350	4,771
	Termination of Charitable Trusts	119	141
III.	Adoptions and Terminations		
	Application for:		
	Termination of Parental Rights	614	699
	Transfer to Superior Court - Juvenile Matters	13	19
	Approval of Adoption Agreement - Stepparent	665	696
	Approval of Adoption Agreement - Relative	99	108
	Approval of Adoption Agreement - Statutory Parent	454	444
	Petition for Identifying Information	37	29
	Request for Non-Identifying Information	4	7
	Other Applications or Petitions	105	128
IV.	Guardians		
	Application for:		
	Appointment of Guardian of the Person	179	148
	Appointment of Guardian of the Estate	695	699
	Temporary Guardianship	93	108
	Compromise Claim	207	234
	Removal of Guardian of the Person	287	371
	Allowance of Account	456	522
	Other Applications or Petitions	168	204
V.	Temporary Custody - Pending Removal or Termination Application	71	122
VI.	Paternity Claims	10	15
VII.	Conservators		
	Application for:		
	Appointment of Conservator of the Person	207	168
	Appointment of Conservator of the Estate	346	301
	Appointment of Conservator of Person & Estate Same Application	867	983
	Sale or Mortgage of Real Estate	340	314
	Allowance of Account	1,910	2,060
	Voluntary Representation	144	161
	Other Applications or Petitions	350	492

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
SUPREME COURT

CHAMBERS OF
JOHN A. SPEZIALE
CHIEF JUSTICE

DRAWER N, STATION A
HARTFORD, CT 06106

January 5, 1983

Honorable William A. O'Neill
Governor of Connecticut
State Capitol
Hartford, Connecticut 06115

Dear Governor O'Neill:

Pursuant to Section 51-1c of the Connecticut General Statutes, I hereby submit the biennial report of the Judicial Department for the period commencing July 1, 1980 and ending June 30, 1982. This report was compiled under the direction of the Honorable Maurice J. Sponzo, Chief Court Administrator.

The demands facing Connecticut's judicial system reached unprecedented proportions during this biennium, the second since court unification on July 1, 1978. The flexibility and the many other benefits which were afforded to us through court unification, as well as the complete cooperation received from the executive and legislative branches of state government, have permitted the Judicial Department to undertake progressive steps in dealing with those challenges.

The judges and staff of Connecticut's court system have compiled a record of accomplishment of which the people of our state have every reason to be proud. We will continue our efforts to place Connecticut in the forefront of judicial modernization and achievement.

Respectfully submitted,

John A. Speziale

John A. Speziale
Chief Justice